New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1657. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Daily Times and the Minnesota Land Bill.

[Important] Debate—Exposure of Congressional Corruption.

Our Correspondent's Reply to the Union.

Senator Harlan's Case—Forney to be Elected to the Senate—Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

The article in the DAILY TIMES of the 6th inst., relative to Congressional corruptions, was made the [illegible] in the House to-day. Upon a [illegible] for a Committee of Investigation, the usual [illegible] to [illegible] the Press and treat its [illegible], but Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, [illegible] and declared the charges of the [illegible], and that a member of the House [illegible] with the offer of a bribe to sustain the Minnesota Land bill!

[illegible] of Tennessee, also said that Mr. PAINE had [consulted] with him at the time as to how he should treat the matter.

This was afforded instant and positive evidence [illegible] what the TIMES charged, upon a moral [illegible] resulting from such evidence as could be [illegible]. The TIMES distinctly affirmed his readiness to make good his statement, which fact is generally conceded to justify and vindicate the TIMES and its correspondent.

After the TIMES' article was read from the desk, a Southern member immediately prepared a resolution expelling your correspondent from the floor of the House, but Mr. PAINE's unexpected vindication instantly proved the injustice of the proposition, which was frankly abandoned.

It is supposed that a vote on Senator HARLAN's case will be taken on Monday, and that he will be ousted.

FORNEY's friends have here advices to-night from Harrisburg to the effect that everything is arranged to elect him to the Senate.

Letters are in town to-day from Mr. BUCHANAN, in which he says that if any individual has been fixed upon in his mind for a place in the Cabinet, neither he nor any living person knows it; and that he will come here and take advice before acting. S.

Yesterday's Debate in the House—Interesting Disclosures.

An adjournment was about being effected, when Mr. KELSEY introduced a subject which caused [much] sensation. He presented it as a question of privilege; first causing to be read at the Clerk's table an editorial from the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, of the [6th] instant, which charges members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Minnesota Land bill in the connection, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest heart, and that the criminals should be driven from the high places which they have dishonored. Mr. KELSEY remarked that the charges contained in this article appeared to have been based on a letter from this city to the TIMES. Under ordinary circumstances it would be a waste of time to notice articles of this character, appearing in newspapers, but the editor of the TIMES occupied a position before the country which entitled his sentiments to [respect].

If he is in possession of the facts he therein charges he should substantiate them before a Committee of this House, that members who may be guilty of such [conduct] should be known to the country. As the case now stands he (KELSEY) could neither vote for nor against a proposition without bringing himself directly under the charges in that article. If there exists such a combination, as is alleged, he wanted to know it and have the facts go before the people. He concluded by offering the following:

Whereas, Certain statements have been published charging the members of this House with entering into a corrupt combination for the purpose of passing and of preventing the passing of certain measures now before Congress, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate said charges, and that the Committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action in their judgment is necessary on the part of the House without unnecessary delay.

Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina—I scarcely know whether I ought to say anything or not. I know nothing about that editor or his journal. I know nothing about any communication made to it. I [don't know] how the editor obtained the information. I know not whether it is true or false. But *I do know there has been a proposition made in the House by members of the House on the subject.* [Sensation and cries of "Who is he?" "Expose him."] I shall not name the gentleman. [Cries of "Down in front." "Stand out of the aisles." "We can't see."] I shall mention no member by name. [A [voice]: "You ought to do it."] It was with feelings of indignation I heard the proposition. [Impatient demands of "What was it?" "Tell it."] The reason why I did not announce it to the House was that, pending the organization of this body, when a member rose in his place and stated that another member had made an attempt to tamper with him for his vote for Speaker, the only result he received was that he was laughed at, and it was charged that he did not accept the proffered bribe because there was no such profitable place to be had. *I say distinctly there is not a want of truth in the allegation contained in the Times article. A distinct proposition was made to me* BY A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSE in regard to the Minnesota Land Bill, and that FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN IN CONSIDERATION OF A VOTE FOR THAT BILL. If the proposed committee shall be raised, and I am called on as a witness, I shall give my evidence.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL—I am extremely unwilling to base the action of the House on charges made in any newspaper of the day. I had determined to vote against the resolution, but now the position of affairs is totally different. A member has announced that there is truth in the article. He states this of his own knowledge, a proposition having been made to him. On this statement alone we should base our action. I do not wish to bring the New-York papers into that sort of respectability which our action on their conduct would bestow. Such contemptible things should not be so honored.

Mr. PHELPS—If I understand correctly, the charges [made] from the TIMES were made in the editorial columns of that paper. I learn that the Editor of the TIMES was Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, and when gentlemen of such standing make such charges, I ask whether it is not worth our while to make the inquiry, especially after the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL (resuming)—I don't care what character the editor had. I don't care whether he was Lieutenant-Governor, or Governor, or not. Partisan editors are influenced and controlled by motives and interests, which we know do not control men in other pursuits. I ask whether it does not more become our character and dignity to base our action on the statement of one of our own members, rather than on that of an Ex-Lieutenant-Governor, or Governor, or that of an editor of a paper. There [have] been other matters and intimations thrown out, beside this, in editorial articles. A distinct charge has been made of an attempt to corrupt a member of this House. Let the Committee inquire into all the alleged corruptions. I suppose the resolution is sufficiently broad for that purpose.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio—During the past eight years it has been my lot to serve in this house, and I have generally been here when important votes were taken. With but a single exception I have voted for bills granting lands in alternate sections for railroad purposes. I have given my reasons for doing so on former occasions. We are startled now by the gentleman from New-York, who sends to the Clerk's desk an editorial article from the NEW-YORK TIMES. The gentleman from Missouri attempts to dignify it by saying that it was written by the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. It is, however, at best but an article from a newspaper. I don't care whether it comes from the West or East; every intelligent member of this body ought to have learned that it is not becoming in the American Congress, especially during a short session like this, when bills affecting the interests of the whole country are at stake, to stop and inquire into a charge of this kind, which is based solely on the idea that some editor, or assistant, or newspaper penny-a-liner, has seen fit to malign this body. Having felt in my own person within the last two years the weight of assaults of this kind, occupying the relations I do to this body or the country, I should not favor the investigation predicated on the charge made by the writer through manufactured rags and lampblack and oil, were it not for the statement distinctly made by the gentleman from North Carolina. I concur with the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. MARSHALL,) that this places the whole matter on a different footing. As the gentleman from North Carolina says, he knows a proposition of corruption was made to him, I am for the investigation. I move to amend the preamble by adding:

"And whereas a member of this House has stated on his own authority that the article is not wanting in truth."

Mr. ORR said—I think this debate is an unnecessary consumption of time. Charges of a similar character have been so frequently made, relative to members of Congress, that I think the whole of them should now be investigated. I do not see how this House, consistently with its dignity and self-respect, can refuse an investigation, after the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina. It is due to the character of this body, and to our constituents, that the inquiry should be as broad as possible. If it is true that the editor of the TIMES can give information to support these charges, the House will have the authority and right to require him to come here and testify. [Voices—"That's right," "You're right."]

Mr. GROW—I agree with the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. ORR) that a grave charge directly made by the editor of a newspaper of any character or position, on the integrity of a deliberative body, is a proper subject for investigation, therefore I raise no question as to its propriety, while I would not stop to notice newspaper inuendoes.

Mr. HOUSTON said, I understand that the editorial article is based on a letter from its Washington Correspondent, one who is admitted here as a matter of privilege.

Mr. GROW resumed, and in reply to Mr. PAINE, who had referred to Mr. PEARCE, of Pennsylvania, approaching Mr. MILLWARD, pending the election of the Speaker, to induce the later to vote for Mr. BANKS, he said the fact simply was that both of these gentleman made statements to the House, from which it was seen that there was a misunderstanding between them. Whether it was a jest or joke, or *whether Mr. PEARCE's remarks were seriously meant,* was the question. While Mr. MILLWARD regarded the matter as serious the other denied such an intention. The House seemed to draw the conclusion that it was a playful pastime of the morning.

Mr. BROOKS said: It is all-important to the honor and dignity of the House that this matter should be investigated. The duty of appointing a committee should not rest on any individual. I wish not to impugn the fairness of the Speaker, and it is proper that I should say that I have no such intention. I wish simply to throw the onus on the House. We can elect a committee to-morrow to investigate all the charges of corruption which have been brought to the notice of the House; and the committee will be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WALKER—I can have no distrust of the Speaker. I take it he has as just an estimate of the dignity and honor of the House as any other member. The gentlemen have fallen into a great mistake. Where charges are made involving the fairness of our action, or the fairness of our votes, we lose sight of our personal dignity, if we fail to look at the source from whence they emanate. I don't care whether they come from the lowest and miserable of all the species of partisan newspapers, or from men of high position. It is sufficient that a charge has been made against me and my fellow-members on this floor, and therefore the proposition from the gentlemen from New-York (Mr. KELSEY) is the one on which we should base our action. My first impulse was to move for the expulsion of the Correspondent of the TIMES, without dignifying him by an investigation; but when the charges were indorsed by the Editor, the case was changed. Let our action be prompt and conclusive.

Mr. BRENTON—Perhaps it is due to myself to say something before the resolution is voted upon, for the reason that it is understood or known to all the members of this House that the Minnesota Land bill has been placed in my hands alone, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, for examination and to report. I have acted on this as on other subjects, and will receive information from men residing in Minnesota, acting independently, on every proposition which may be submitted. As to whether any influence has been exerted upon any member of the Committee with a view to favorable action, or efforts made to induce other members to vote for or against the bill, I know not. I have this to say with regard to myself—no man, either in or out of this House, has had the courage or dared to approach me on the subject, in any way to influence my vote, one way or the other; and I say, in the face of this correspondent—I am always in my room when I am not here—that these charges have no foundation in fact, within the limits of my own knowledge. Therefore, it is due to me personally that an investigation take place, and not because an irresponsible newspaper thus arraigns members of this body, for if any class of individuals deserve to be treated with contempt by the members of this House, or if not with contempt, should excite their commiseration, it is that poor, miserable class that hang around this hall in the shape of demented fragments of humanity, for the purpose of gathering up every whisper and word, even in private conversation, and circulating it throughout the land.

Mr. CLINGMAN—There seems to be no difference in the opinion of the House as to the propriety of this investigation, and I prefer that the Committee shall have as broad a field as the different propositions will admit. I hope, therefore, that the original resolution, with the pending amendment, will be adopted. I do not concur with my friend from South Carolina, (BROOKS,) that we shall elect a Committee. This might occupy several days. I hope he will not press his amendment.

Mr. PAINE—I do not know that it is necessary to vindicate my course. I stated a simple fact, known to every member of the House, that when, during the election of the Speaker, a member rose in his place and charged another member with attempting to influence his vote by promising him a lucrative place on one of the Committees, he was only laughed at for making the announcement. Shortly after I was approached in the manner I have stated. I informed the gentleman from Tennessee (SNEED) of the facts in the case, but told him I would not name the member.

Mr. SNEED now obtained the floor, and corroborated the truth of the last remark of Mr. PAINE. He was understood to say it was on the 23d December. Mr. PAINE gave him information similar to that of which the House was already in possession. He asked Mr. SNEED's advice, and Mr. SNEED innocently referred him to the case at the commencement of Congress, namely, that between Mr. PEARCE, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MILLWARD, relative to the Speakership. Mr. PAINE informed him, among other things, that a certain member came to his seat, and asked him if he could give his confidence to him, supposing nothing wrong. It was then that the bribe was offered. Mr. SNEED informed Mr. PAINE, that without compromising his own honor, to await events, obtain the necessary evidence of the corrupt proposition, and then expose the member, and Mr. SNEED further said to Mr. PAINE that he would slap the scoundrel in the face, and Mr. PAINE left Mr. SNEED with the impression on the mind of the latter that he would adopt that course. Mr. SNEED was certain as to the conversation taking place on the 23d of December, for he had made a written statement from memory, [cries from various directions, "read it, read it,"] but Mr. SNEED replied, I will not read it.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his amendment that the Committee be elected.

Mr. ORR again urged an investigation in order to ascertain all the facts of the case.

Mr. STANTON said there could be but one result. From what had taken place, no doubt the House will order an investigation. I move the previous question.

Loud and prolonged cries of "that's right," "hold on to the motion."

Mr. SNEED—Let us vote down the amendment. [Cries in stentorian voices "no, no," "question, question."]

Mr. READY, amid the confusion, said he thought the resolution too indefinite. He wanted to insert the words "NEW-YORK TIMES."

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, objected. Let the inquiry be general.

During great confusion the demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. CAMPBELL's amendment to the preamble, namely, "Whereas, a member of this House has stated that this article is not wanting in truth," was agreed to, and the original resolution with this addition was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. BARKSDALE wished to amend by directing an inquiry to be made as to whether any member of this House has sold or speculated in books purchased for distribution.

Laughter, and a VOICE—"Also inquire whether any member has sold his seat."

An objection was made to the Barksdale amendment.

Several members exclaimed, "Let it go on the record." Adjourned.

Our Washington Letters.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

A PANIC AMONG THE LOBBYISTS.

It is generally conceded to-day, that the enormous Minnesota land-grab bill, which I exposed in a recent letter, is "*on its last legs,*" and cannot now be carried—at least in its present shape. The warnings of the DAILY TIMES have attracted popular attention to the subject, and placed corrupt men under healthy *surveillance,* at the same time that they have opened the eyes of the honest to the true character of the measure they have been urged to support; and already a number of those who did intend to vote for it, now admit that it is impossible for them to do so.

CHANGE OF PLAN PROBABLY TOO LATE.

As among the first fruits of these exposures, I am happy to be able to announce that the Committee on Public Lands will greatly modify their bill from its present form, well satisfied that the objections urged against it are valid and fatal. Whether it is possible at this late day to frame a bill which can and ought to pass, remains to be seen. For my own part, I scarcely think it possible. The measure has been so bedeviled by over-management and mismanagement, and so soiled and smutted by the dirty hands of the spoilsmen, that it is extremely doubtful whether it can be scrubbed and aired sufficiently for decent company at the present session. The bloodhounds have now been upon the scent so long that they will not yield their prey gracefully. In other words, if the bill be modified sufficiently to throw out the thieves who have fastened upon it, the latter will be apt to kill it; and if the thieves are not thrown out, assuredly the bill will deserve to fail, even though it has no other objection except the infamous means by aid of which it must obtain success, if at all.

QUEER DOCTRINE—IS IT ORTHODOX?

It must be confessed that some men view this question somewhat differently,—and it is for public sentiment to determine which is the correct view to take. A member of the House from the State of New-York, with whom I conversed, to-day, declared, in substance, that if he believed a pending measure to embrace a correct policy, he would vote for it regardless of the fact that its success renders complete a scheme of villainy and corruption, based upon the measure in hand, and which measure could not pass without the aid of this scheme. If I understand the effect of his proposition it is simply this, that so long as a band of villains carry on their iniquitous operations under the cloak of anything that is right in itself, they are entitled to aid and coöperation instead of rebuke and defeat! The man who "steals the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," or who collects *subscriptions* for a Hospital or Church in order that he may raise a *fund from which to plunder unsuspected,*—or who pushes a land grant through Congress that he may *filch the lion's share of its profits,* and divide them among a portion of those who vote for the measure,—each of these is entitled to encouragement, aid and comfort, instead of a cell in the Penitentiary. It is for the constituencies to decide whether this is a wise view of the duties of a member of Congress or not.

FRAUDULENT LAND SPECULATIONS.

While my hand is in at this sort of business, I desire to drop a word of caution against another class of speculators who are making Washington the field of their operations at this time. I refer to speculators in town and city lots in Nebraska, Minnesota, and other parts of the Northwest, who are selling lots to the uninitiated in towns which have no existence except on paper, and at prices as high as good vacant lots sell at to-day in the upper part of the City of New-York! In some of these cases, where the speculators are giving quit-claim deeds to the purchasers, it is a positive fact that the lands have not yet been entered, and the parties selling have no shadow of title themselves. I defer publishing the names of some of these "towns" only until I can verify the facts by suitable evidence. S.

Elevated Views of the Subject taken by the Organ of the Administration.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 8.

CONGRESSMEN CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

We do not know the origin of the old saw—"set a rogue to catch a rogue"—but we do know that, if there is any truth in the New-York *Herald* and the NEW-YORK TIMES, the saw is being most forcibly illustrated by these two journals at the present time. The *Herald* and TIMES, through their correspondents and their editorials, are vieing with each other in a wild hunt after a band of plunderers and rogues which they say is now infesting Congress, and laying schemes to bribe dishonest and seduce honest members into most enormous appropriations of the public money and the public lands. If one tithe of what they charge be true, the very atmosphere of Washington is reeking with corruption, and the halls of Congress little else than dens of official robbers meeting together only to divide the spoils.

The misfortune, however, is, that the charges fail to command credence because the witnesses have proved each other to be as great rogues and plunderers as they assert the lobby-agents to be. It has been the daily occupation of these two journals to hunt and pile up evidence of villany against each other, and, if there is a lingering doubt in the mind of any one that they are a pair of unmitigated scapegraces, that doubt must hang upon the belief that neither of them is a credible witness.

It is a rare spectacle to see two such prosecutors coming forward to "turn State's evidence" against public plunderers. *There may be, and we fear there is room for suspicion that the legislation of Congress is being sometimes made available for the advancement of personal and private schemes of aggrandizement.* But we doubt much whether those who are guilty in the premises have not their surest guarantee against detection and punishment, in the fact that the prosecutors can get no one to believe their testimony on account of the notorious infamy of the witnesses. There is a consequence, however, which may follow these repeated charges of corruption, which might be well considered by the parties implicated. An incredible witness may repeat his testimony so often that it may finally generate a suspicion of guilt, which is almost as fatal to a public man as proof of the fact, especially if the charges are allowed to be repeated, again and again, without refutation or contradiction by the parties accused. For example, the editor of the TIMES, who was the late Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, says, in his issue of Jan. 6:

"We know that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents at Washington has existed since early in the session of last year. We are well satisfied that this organization holds a balance of power in its hands sufficient in most cases to kill or carry any measure pending in the House of Representatives, and that its power has been exerted in favor of measures where its price ($1,000 per vote generally, or its equivalent) was agreed to; and that it has been used to prevent favorable action on equally meritorious measures which were unable or unwilling to submit to the piratical tribute."

Here is a direct charge, and the editor professes to "*know*" its truth. Taking into view the fact that the editor of the *Herald* has again and again proved that the author of the charge is just as infamous as a witness as himself, the charge would hardly be sufficient to raise a suspicion of guilt; but suppose the charge is repeated, day after day, in the same confident and defiant tone, and none of the implicated parties confront the accuser and repel his assaults. The natural consequence would be that there were grounds for suspicion, which would soon ripen into conviction of guilt.

Who the parties are that are thus implicated we neither know nor conjecture. The TIMES makes one remark, however, which induces us to add another word of comment. That remark is this:

"This organization is confined to no party, but embraces members of them all—for it is a singular and notorious fact that, while patriotism cannot rise above partisan considerations, villany can."

According to this allegation, there are Democrats implicated in this infamous charge. It is neither our business nor our wish to allude to those of the other parties implicated. We hope, for the honor of the nation, that none are guilty; but *so far as Democrats are concerned, we are interested to know what foundation there is for so gross a charge, and one which we believe to be a vile calumny.* If Black Republicans and Know-Nothings choose to remain silent under such an imputation made by a leading Black Republican organ, we insist that Democrats shall not allow their party to be involved in such a dishonorable association of corruption and crime. If there be any one calling himself a Democrat who is guilty, let him be known, and we hesitate not to say that he will be promptly scouted from our ranks by the united voice of the party.

But, after all, we cannot conclude without calling to mind the fact that the *Herald* and the TIMES, the foremost in charging corruption on others, and equally earnest in charging it on each other, constitute two of that famous quintuple alliance which combined together to place the Government under Black Republican rule. If there is truth in the charges of corruption made by them, we have no doubt that exposure will fall on those who coöperated with them in the Presidential election. What a commentary, then, have we on Black Republicanism! What would have been the limits to corruption and plunder if the Government had passed into their hands, if it be true that such things as the *Herald* and TIMES now charge are true? What abundant cause has the country to rejoice that it has escaped the dominion of the quintuple alliance!

But we have no wish to revive the discussion of matters that entered into the late canvass. The Democrats have the responsibility of the Government on their shoulders, and we are chiefly concerned that they shall not be implicated in an infamous combination with Black Republicans and Know-Nothings for purposes of plunder. *We believe the charge to be malicious false; and to this declaration we expect to be sustained by every Democrat in Congress.* As to the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings implicated, we have nothing to say, except that we shall be gratified if they too shall fix the brand of falsehood upon the charge so far as it attaches to them.

Reply to the Above from our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE "UNION" AND THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL.

The Washington *Union*—whose editor is the recognized and trusted organ of the President of the United States and his Cabinet—has entered the lists in behalf of the plunderers who now infest the National Capital, and feebly attempts to screen them from public indignation. Its mode of accomplishing the end it seeks, seems to me, however, rather invidious and extraordinary. It says:

"There may be, and we fear there is, room for suspicion that the legislation of Congress is being sometimes made available for the advancement of personal and private schemes of aggrandizement."

Gingerly words of confession are these; but they constitute a confession, nevertheless, hard as it comes. "Room for suspicion!" The editors of the *Union knows* that Congress is used in the most shameful manner for the purposes of plunder. Will it pretend to deny such knowledge? Has its own interests never suffered thereby? Will the editor attempt to tell those of us who have been compelled day after day to witness transactions evidently of the blackest character, but which were so guarded that exposure by legal evidence is next to impossible,—will he tell us that he knew nothing of them—that he has been deaf and blind, as well as dumb?

My letter on the Minnesota land bill, upon which the editorial article to which the *Union* takes exception was based, presented evidence to sustain its charges of wrong. To these the Editor makes no reference. He does not join the DAILY TIMES in warnings to honest men to take care that they be not made unwitting accomplices of crime. He fails entirely to denounce the insidious half-concealed wickedness, the existence of which he so modestly confesses his "suspicion." Instead of doing this, the *Union* ingeniously couples the TIMES with one of its cotemporaries which has lost the public confidence by its never-ceasing vituperation of men, and its indiscriminate abuse of measures. It falls into the same error of systematic non-discrimination against which it has waged such frequent and just rebuke when indulged in by the *Herald* towards the Administration. It dishonestly attempts to fasten upon the TIMES responsibility for its cotemporary, and thus to smother its fires.

Again, while it confesses the corruption charged, it insists that the TIMES is not to be believed as a witness, as the *Herald* has proved it to be "infamous!" The Editor of the *Union* can put his finger on no single line of the proof which he here says has been successfully presented against the TIMES. It is beyond his power to cite the first shadow of a fact or reasonable inference reflecting discredit upon anybody connected with the TIMES establishment. Of course, then, the *Union* relies upon the *Herald's* reckless assertions, and takes these as proofs. Judging it by the standard thus erected by itself, I submit that the *Union*, its Editor, the President it represents, and each and every member of his Cabinet, stand convicted of everything that is infamous and vile,—for has not the *Herald* said it over and over again? I should not admit the validity of the proofs, but the *Union* takes them as decisive, and is bound by them. A pretty position, then, its Editor occupies, from which to spread its unthinking slanders over the land. In spite of his self-conviction, I believe Mr. NICHOLSON to be a gentleman; and am sure that on reviewing his own article he will see its injustice, and will regret that he permitted it to stain the position from which he is so soon to retire.

In conclusion, let me again express my confident belief that the *Union* editor also "knows" of the corrupt organization to which the DAILY TIMES referred. I am satisfied that he has no doubt of its existence, although he may not have the legal evidence of the fact. If he has been walking through the streets of Washington during the last two years with his eyes shut, let me beg him to ask some of those who are around him, in whose statements and acuteness he can rely, and see whether it is not time that somebody should risk a little in an intelligent effort to stem the flood of iniquity which threatens to overwhelm and control the legislation of Congress. Congressional Committees of investigation are of no earthly value. The experiment has been tried again and again, without satisfying anybody that Congress was free from improper influences, and also without establishing specific facts, by legal proof, sufficiently to warrant the punishment of the guilty. But a little private investigation will not fail to satisfy the *Union* editor that he can better serve the public weal by upholding the hands of those who attempt to check existing evils, than by unfairly and ungenerously seeking to belittle their influence.

For myself, I fully expected the storm in the Lobby which now impends. I expected to be greeted with scowls, averted faces of time-serving friends, threats of vengeance, and still others of exposure, and all that sort of thing. In this I have not been disappointed. Nor will the threats have the desired effect. It is in no boastful spirit, but with entire confidence in my own position, that I boldly defy the combined forces of the Lobby, in Congress or out of it, to present any reasonable evidence against your correspondent, to impair his credibility, or break the force of his efforts in fulfillment of his duty here. The black-mail system of the Lobby has many ramifications not yet explored; and in due time I shall present some of its phases, which will probably open the eyes of honest men still wider than anything yet published.

MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Mileage has determined to report a bill changing altogether the present mileage system. They argue that as Congress has raised its own compensation upon the ground that the expenses of living have been largely enhanced since the eight-dollar per diem was fixed, the converse of the proposition is correct, and that the mileage should be reduced in view of the great reduction of the cost of traveling. For any distance not exceeding two hundred and fifty miles, they propose that the present mileage shall be allowed, and that a liberal reduction shall be made upon all greater distances, so as to equalize the compensation of members derived from this source.

NOVEL CASE—FORCE OF A VERDICT.

The Senate has now before it a private bill of a novel character, involving a principle of great importance. It is a bill for the relief of MARY RESIDE, executrix of JAMES RESIDE. RESIDE was an extensive mail contractor from the year 1816 to 1836. In those days the postal service required much more energy and enterprise for its proper performance than are now necessary. RESIDE was a man of great energy of character, and was frequently called upon by the Post-Office Department for extraordinary services, not only in carrying the mails, but in indorsing and negotiating its acceptances, many of which he was himself compelled to honor to save his credit. At the end of the year 1835 he withdrew from the Government service, and demanded a settlement of his accounts for service, advances to the Government, &c. AMOS KENDALL, who had then succeeded Hon. WM. T. BARRY as Postmaster General, refused to recognize the transactions of his predecessor, and finally had his accounts so made out as to bring RESIDE in debt to the Government nearly $33,000,—while RESIDE claimed that the Government owed him $275,000. In 1839 the United

A GOVERNMENTAL PERSECUTION.

States Government brought suit against RESIDE to recover the $33,000, which suit was continued by the Government until the year 1841, while the latter prepared its case. The jury, after a trial of five weeks, found a verdict in favor of the defendant RESIDE, and declaring the Government owed *him* nearly $190,000.

JUSTICE AND EQUITY DEMANDED.

The pending bill proposed to give to MARY RESIDE, widow of the contractor, (who died in 1842,) the amount declared by the Jury to be due to her husband when he was dragged into Court at the suit of the Government upon the pretext that he was a defaulter; and the principle involved in the case is that the Government, under such circumstances, is as much bound by the verdict against itself, as it would have held the citizen bound to the verdict had it been in the Government's favor. The case was argued in an elaborate and able manner before the Court of Claims, by JOSEPH B. STEWART, Esq., of Ky., who took it in charge some years since, and has pressed it with the enthusiasm, energy and zeal which it deserves—and with the earnest conviction that the establishment of the principle for which he contends is well worthy of his highest efforts. The Court of Claims sustained the widow's plea, and reported a bill to Congress for her relief, which quickly passed the House, and is now before the Senate, which body will doubtless act favorably upon it at an early day.

CRUELTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS CITIZENS.

The facts presented in this matter furnish one of a thousand instances of the cruel injustice suffered by the citizen of the United States because he is debarred from suing the Government. Here was an honorable man who had spent the best part of his life in rendering services recognized at the time as indispensable and invaluable. In his declining years, instead of enjoying in peace the fruits of his toil, he was annoyed and persecuted by the Government he had served, and which charged him with being a defaulter instead of paying him the money which was his due. At last the Government brings its persecution to a head by a trial, and is found to be in the wrong. It is clearly ascertained that it is indebted to the citizen to a large amount, and yet the latter is permitted to linger and die almost in want, and his widow is compelled to suffer for years ere she can even get Congress to inquire and decide whether it will not pay her money which a properly constituted tribunal had declared to be due. Surely there is need of legislative reform in this matter. S.

The Lands of the Shawnee Indian Reserve—The New Marshal of Kansas, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Official information has been received that the Shawnee Indians have recently completed their selections of 200,000 acres in their reserve, and that consequent thereon an extensive organization has been formed by persons in that vicinity. It is also reported that from three to eight hundred families are preparing to go on that reserve on or before February next, and that they will occupy as much of the remainder of the 200,000 acres as they may desire. The treaty prohibits white settlers from occupying these lands until ninety days after the selections are made and approved, and the surplus set apart by the President's proclamation. The Commission on Indian affairs, by direction of the President, has ordered Col. CUMMINGS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, to go to the Shawnee Reserve and prevent the whites from "jumping" the Shawnee, Miami, Kaw, Half-Breed, or any other Indian lands said to be worth from twenty to fifty dollars an acre. Requisitions for troops have been sent by telegraph, and a messenger to enforce, if necessary, by that means, Government orders.

Col. SPENCER, recently appointed Marshal of Kansas, is here awaiting the action of the Senate on his nomination.

Mr. HOAGLAND, from Kansas, is in the city, urging, among other things, an appropriation of $[illegible],000 for the Capitol at Lecompton.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of Government in its foreign intercourse. The bill authorises the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President, to contract with any competent person or persons, or association, for the aid of the United States in laying down sub-marine cable to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland; and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the Government of the United States on such terms and conditons as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, provided that the Government of Great Britain shall before or at the same time enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same person, persons or associations, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated for by the United States; and provided, that the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain or its authorised agent. Provided further, that the United States shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for a period of fifty years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain in the contract so to be entered into by such person, persons or association with that Government.

The Bill was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

The House Bill for the payment of invalids and other pensions was passed.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HARLAN.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Iowa election case.

Mr. SEWARD based his argument in favor of Mr. HARLAN's right to a seat on the ground that while legislative acts require the concurrent votes of the two branches of the Legislature, the act of choosing a United States Senator was not a legislative act, but merely an additional duty which had been devolved upon the members of the Legislature. When they performed this duty it was in joint Convention, the individuality of the two Houses being merged and lost in the joint body.

Mr. STUART took the position that the election was unconstitutional, and the report of the Judiciary Committee to that effect well founded.

Messrs. BROWN and HALE favored the claim of the sitting member. Messrs. TOUCEY and DOUGLAS opposed it, but no question was taken.

On motion of Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate such information as may be on file in the Department of State relative to interference at the Island of Aves, in the Caribbean Sea, of the Venezuelian Government, with American citizens who were rightfully in occupancy of the said Island, as they believed, and were engaged in collecting guano therefrom, the said Government having forcibly ejected the said American citizens from their lawful employment; and also to communicate what measures have been taken, if any, by the Government of the United States to obtain redress from the Government of Venezuela.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

The House passed twenty-one private bills.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

No. 41.—Argument concluded by Mr. BARTLETT, for plaintiff.

No. 42.—*The New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,* owners of the steamer *Roanoke,* appellants, vs. *Ezra Calderwood.*—Argued by Mr. VAN WINKLE for appellants, and by Mr. BENEDICT for the appellees.

No. 44.—*John Bell,* plaintiff, vs. *Columbus C. Hearne, et al.*—Argument commenced by Mr. BAXTER for plaintiff.

Adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the passage of an act to enable the American and Foreign Bible Company to increase their real estate.

To allow the Great Western Railway of Canada to give bonds in $10,000 as security for debts, in order to exempt the cars running over the Niagara Suspension Bridge from seizure by the Sheriff.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To increase the capital stock of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

To allow charitable Reformatory Institutions to bind children in other States and Territories as apprentices.

Amending the act of incorporation of the Lefferts Park Association.

To sell the Wallabout Burial Ground.

To create a Board of Canvassers in New-York.

Taxing Foreign Insurance Companies in New-York City.

Authorizing vessels to receive gunpowder on freight in New-York.

To allow New-York to borrow $500,000 to build a Reservoir.

To provide for the payment of the awards for lands taken for the Central Park.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the sale of abandoned canal lands.

To incorporate the Harlem Suspension Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Society for the relief of poor widows in New-York.

For a Veterinary College.

To amend the charter of the Female Guardian Society of New-York.

Relative to Brooklyn City taxes.

DAVID W. MERRILL was then appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the incorporation of the International Bridge Company.

For the incorporation of the College of Dental Surgery.

For a prohibitory law. [This was referred to a Special Committee of seven, and in the formation of this Committee will mainly depend the action of the House in regard to the Temperance question.] [illegible]

[illegible] from other and remonstrances.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Harbor Commission Extension bill was reported upon favorably, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. [illegible] reported favorably on the bill relating to the Brooklyn Firemen.

Mr. [illegible] reported favorably on the bill enabling the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to hold a term at any time.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MILLAR, to protect the harbor of New-York.

Messrs. ADAMS and DENNISON gave notice of temperance bills.

By Mr. HOSBROOK, requiring the pages of the House to be selected from the Orphan Asylums.

By Mr. WAKEMAN, to reorganize the office of Port-Wardens in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, to authorize the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Companies.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH, to define the law relative to commercial paper, as follows:

SECTION 1. That all bills of exchange or drafts, payable at sight, at any place within this State, shall be deemed due and payable on presentation, without any days of grace being allowed thereon.

SEC. 2. All checks, bills of exchange or drafts, upon any bank, banking association, or individual banker carrying on banking business under the act to authorize the business of banking, which are on their face payable on any specified day, or in any number of days, after the date or sight thereof, shall be deemed due and payable on the day mentioned for the payment of the same without any days of grace being allowed, and it shall not be necessary in any case to protest the same for non-acceptance, in order to hold the drawers or indorsers. All notices of the non-payment of any promissory note or check, or of the non-acceptance or non-payment of any bill of exchange or draft which may be deposited in the post-office of the place where such paper was payable (the postage or letter-carrier's charge being pre-paid thereon) directed to the indorser or drawer at the place which may have been indicated under the indorsement or signature of such indorser or drawer, as his or her place of residence, or business, or where no such place is indicated, to the place where, from the best information on diligent inquiry, such indorser or drawer is known to have his place of residence or business, shall be deemed good service of such notice, and sufficient to fix the liability of such indorser or drawer.

SEC. 4. The terms indorser and drawer, where used in this act, shall be construed to include indorsements or signatures by a firm of two or more persons.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July next; but shall not apply to any bills of exchange, checks, drafts, or promissory notes, bearing date prior to that time.

By Mr. GROVER, for the incorporation of the College of Dental Surgery.

By Mr. REILLY, to regulate convict labor.

Mr. ROSS introduced a joint resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to do all in their power to obtain a repeal of the duties on sugar and molasses.

The resolutions urging Congress to adopt measures for the protection of life on the coast were then called up and adopted.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

Governor Gardner's Message to the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

Governor GARDNER delivered his Message to the Legislature this afternoon. It is a lengthy document, but mainly devoted to State affairs. He commences by a review of the late Presidential election, asserting that nowhere was the disappointment greater than it was to a large proportion of the citizens of Massachusetts, and that nowhere was the real magnitude of the issue fully appreciated, and hopes of a different termination more earnestly indulged,—yet here, with a firm reliance on the ultimate triumph of the great principles we cherish, our people acquiesce in the result in the proper spirit of our institutions.

Upon the Kansas element the Governor says: "Although it was freely asserted, and widely believed, that the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas would hinge upon the result of this election, and although had it terminated in a different manner, the probability of her admission into the Union as a Free State would have been materially strengthened, yet recent developments give strong hopes that the present chief executive officer of that Territory, in contradistinction to his predecessors, will administer the laws fairly and impartially, will protect actual settlers in their just rights, and will resist the intrusion of new residents for illegal purposes. Such are the convictions of those on the spot most capable of judging, and most materially aiding in the accomplishment of these desired purposes."

The Governor is forcibly American in commenting upon the foreign-born voters. He says: "Still, so far as the decision of the Presidential election is final, so far as the action of the present is inevitably developed in [illegible] and incomprehensible consequences and influences on the future, and so far as a step has been taken which it may require a generation to efface, our citizens have the bitter assurance of knowing that that decision, that action fixed, and that step taken by the casting votes of aliens born, aliens unnaturalized, and aliens entirely ignorant of our institutions and grossly callous to the vast interest involved in this stupendous issue, while this horde of foreign-born votes has thus stricken down a noble cause which appealed to the moral sentiment and enlightened patriotism of our country, it only affords another confirmation of a fact, which our whole history establishes, that the foreign vote, with hardly an exception, always has been, and, in the nature of things, will and must be attached to that party which, under high sounding generalities on the abstract rights of man, always practically coöperates with Slavery at the South, and banishes from its platform the moral questions and nobler instincts and most enlightened sentiments of the age." The Governor says the educational, industrial and financial condition of the Commonwealth are progressive and satisfactory. The expenditures of 1856 were about $[illegible], showing a surplus of receipts of about $117,[illegible]. The estimated floating debt of the State at the end of 1857, is placed at about $700,000. The Governor concludes by urging economy in every department of the State Government.

Re-election of Senator Sumner by the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.

The vote in the House this morning on the election of a United States Senator, resulted in [illegible] for CHARLES SUMNER, against 12 scattering.

These scattering votes were divided between EDWARD EVERETT, RUFUS CHOATE, WM. APPLETON, and N. J. LORD.

The Senate will vote upon the question on Tuesday next.

Election of a United States Senator from Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 9.

The two Houses of the General Assembly met in grand Committee this morning for the election of a Senator to Congress. Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS was elected.

Pennsylvania Legislative Democratic Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 9.

The Democrats in caucus to-day nominated Mr. FORNEY for U. S. Senator, on the first ballot. Sixty members were present, and nine absent. Mr. FORNEY received 35 votes, Mr. RESSLER 21, and 4 scattering.

The North American Trust Case.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9.

Argument in the North American Trust Case opened to-day with Judge BRAMHALL, for the receiver. The Court rose before he concluded his argument.

Three Men Smothered to Death.

NASHUA, N. H., Friday, Jan. 9.

WM. SAUNDERS, JOHN SULLIVAN and JOHN UNDINE were placed in the lock-up under the City Hall last evening for drunkenness. After being confined for a while, they set fire to the place, and the whole three were smothered to death. The building was not much damaged.

A Lighthouse Undermined.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

A dispatch from Wellfleet, to-day, says that the Lighthouse, at Billing's Gate Point, was undermined by the tide yesterday, and that the keeper and his family were obliged to flee to a fish-house, on an island in the neighborhood, for safety.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT BY GUNPOWDER.—On Friday evening last three of Mr. E. [illegible]'s children, at Norfolk, were burnt in such a shocking manner as probably to cause their death. It appears from an account in the *News* that Mr. [illegible] had, during the day, been hunting, and returning late in the afternoon, left his powder flask upon a table. The eldest of the three children, a little son, got possession of the flask, and, with the other two, gathered around the fire place to have some squibbs. The boy opened the flask and commenced pouring the powder into the fire, when the contents exploded, burning the children severely.

On Tuesday, a boy at the Manchester Mills, in Manchester, N. H., fell a distance of sixteen feet, through a trap door, into the basement, and struck on his head, which was cut badly, but not otherwise injuring him.

A Dress Reform Convention is to be held at Canastota, N. Y., on the [illegible] January. The question of "Hoops" will come up for discussion; likewise pantaloons.

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

Speeches of Hon. W. H. Ludlow, General Walbridge, Elijah F. Purdy, Don Fermin Ferrer of Nicaragua, John Van Buren, Augustus Schell, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Hon. John Cochrane, &c., &c.

LETTERS FROM EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN—JOHN A. DIX—J. K. PAULDING—REVERDY JOHNSON—H. J. RAYMOND, ETC.

The extraordinary hour to which the festivities at Tammany Hall on Thursday night were protracted, rendered the publication of any of the after-supper speeches in the TIMES of yesterday an utter impossibility. The Society literally made a night of it. The worthy President, Col. DELAVAN, did not reach the first regular toast until near 12 o'clock in the morning, and before the last was drunk the TIMES was in the hands of the carriers.

As some of the speeches and several of the letters had intrinsic interest enough to call for publication, we subjoin the most important portions of both.

The first toast, which was as follows, was heartily received:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—Memorable as the Anniversary of a victory which drove from American soil the last foreign enemy that has set foot upon it— … a volunteer soldier on the pinnacle of military glory, … a citizen who shed additional glory upon American arms by his valor, … and upon American statesmanship by his … and integrity.

Hon. W. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk County, rose to respond amid renewed cheering. He addressed the … who, he said, had already eloquently responded to the toast just read. He (Mr. LUDLOW) was happy to have received and accepted the kind invitation to unite with the ancient society of Tammany in commemorating, with the memories of the victory of JACKSON, the triumphant election of BUCHANAN. [Applause.] It was meet and proper that the Democracy not only of old Tammany, but the representatives of the Democracy of every county of this State, and of every State of the Union, should here assemble and tender, each to the other, their hearty and joyful congratulations upon an event so glorious in itself, and so inseparably connected with the welfare—yes, and he might well say with the very continuance of this Union—as the triumphant election of JAMES BUCHANAN. (Cries of … and applause.) The sons of old Tammany—the Democracy of the City and County of New-York—had indeed covered themselves with glory, and had nobly fulfilled their duty to themselves and to their country at large. There never had been a time when the Democratic Party went into a presidential contest under so great disadvantages as in the late canvass. By a long series of unfortunate events, there had been stirred up at the North a bitter sectional feeling which, strengthened and consolidated by a powerful organization, threatened at one time to sweep every Northern State. Prejudices of every kind were appealed to and united in all their force against the Democracy. All the party elements which, however originally antagonistic to each other, had been for years in active hostility to the Democratic Party, were, under various pretexts, united together and combined against it. All the … of the day and of former days were concentrated under the single banner of Black Republicanism. The pulpit was active against them. The Republican press belched forth its thunders, and flooded the whole fair land with gross falsehoods and foul slanders on the Democratic Party. They (the Democracy) had no press of any great or general circulation to aid them. The whole daily press of New-York, with a circulation reaching to almost every domicile in the North, was under Republican control. But, notwithstanding all this, the Democratic Party achieved a glorious triumph, and in view of this triumph at this time, they should the more highly prize and appreciate the party organization which has shown itself so capable, by sheer force of principle, of so gallantly and so successfully standing up against the … and raging waves of prejudice and fanaticism. He would repeat it, that, notwithstanding the terrible disadvantages under which the Democratic Party went into the contest, they had come out of it most signally victorious, and had proved themselves to be the saviors of the Constitution, and, he would add, of the Union. [Loud applause.] There never had been a time when a Democrat had so much reason to be proud of his party as at this particular period. The whole history of the Democratic Party, connected as it ever had been with the prosperity and the welfare of the country, was a glorious history of successful battles fought against all opposing parties—battles fought to sustain the true principles and true practice of a … Government, and to support the right of … to govern himself. In every question growing … or springing up out of our … affairs, … the Democratic Party … and he believed he was strictly and historically correct when he said that the Democratic Party had never taken any decided stand upon any … public measure, or upon any question of any … general public interest, but that it had been … sustained by the sober second thought of the people. [Applause.] It was, therefore, highly … to them at this time as Democrats that they should have within the domains and … of old Tammany, united in their congratulations upon this glorious anniversary, over an event … victory, the greatest which their party, in … had ever yet achieved—a victory … of the Constitution and the Union over … and fanaticism, and sectionalism, as … by and merged in Black Republicanism. … To his view the most brilliant future … the Democratic party. The wonderful success that had ever characterized the Democratic administration of our national affairs, the application of the simple and correct principles of government as laid down by JEFFERSON, the confidence exhibited by the people—all these furnished a sure guarantee of the future success and strength of the Democracy. And so closely connected with the future of the Democratic party, was the future of Mr. BUCHANAN for the … four years. [Applause.] When, in addition to … controlling influence which the head of the great Democratic party must ever exercise over its … we must remember that peculiar circumstances at this juncture had, he might almost emphatically say, put the Democratic party of the North, at least, within the very hollow of Mr. BUCHANAN's hand. And he (Mr. LUDLOW) trembled, not with fear, but with anxiety; but he had the greatest confidence in the wisdom and in the sound national conservatism of Mr. BUCHANAN. Every incident connected with and … his election satisfied him (Mr. L.) that the Democracy had been most successful in their choice of a standard-bearer. He believed it was in the power of Mr. BUCHANAN, by taking a sound national conservative and judicious course, to perfectly disarm all active opposition to himself and to the Democratic Party. He believed he (Mr. BUCHANAN) would exercise that power. He believed that he would show to the people of the United States that the Democratic Party was not, as had been falsely charged, a Pro-Slavery Party, neither that it was an Anti-Slavery … but that it was purely and simply the party of the Constitution. [Applause.] And he believed that it was a party of entire non-interference upon this question of Slavery; that it was the party which, when in full power, would remove this whole disturbing question of Slavery from the congressional arena, and would, with good faith and honest motive, transfer its determination to the people of the territories to whom sound policy now dictated it properly belonged. [Cheers.] He believed that the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN would furnish a … and unmistakable refutation of all the gross … and foul slanders upon the Democratic Party which had so signally characterised the late campaign, and he believed, furthermore, that he (Mr. BUCHANAN) would virtually annihilate the Republican Party within twelve months after his inauguration, by depriving it of every particle of political capital on which it had heretofore fed. [Loud cheers.] In connection with the ideas suggested by the assemblage of honest, working, hard-working Democrats whom he now saw around him, there was this thought; that there was hardly anything among the events which had grown out of the late canvass more gratifying to them in the State of New-York than the actual union and consolidation of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. [Cheers.] He believed that that union would be firm and enduring. It had been made under circumstances such as would, he thought, put it out of the power of any evil designing men, if such there were, to create any future division in their ranks. That union had been made upon principle, upon a general assimilation of views as to what was and what was not truly Democratic. That union had been made under a sense of common danger, and from a keen appreciation of the folly and the wrong of family feuds. He knew that he was speaking the sentiment of every Democrat within these almost sacred walls of Tammany, when he said that political ruin would surely wait that man, who, actuated by any selfish or ambitious motive, might hereafter dare to seek to disturb that union. [Great cheering.]

Mr. LUDLOW in conclusion offered the following sentiment:

The brilliant future of the Democratic Party—Inseparably connected with the nearest and dearest interests of our common country. [Loud cheering, followed by three cheers for the speaker, and three for Mr. BUCHANAN.]

The second toast was drunk standing and in impressive silence:

The Memory of Andrew Jackson—The profound and … Statesman—the brilliant and successful Soldier—the true and faithful friend. Time, that proves all things, has conquered the prejudice of his most bitter opponents, and all unite with us in doing him honor.

The next toast was received with a burst of cheering:

The President of the United States—Elevated by the Democracy of the Union to the high trust of Chief Magistrate, he has justified their confidence by protecting the rights of American citizens abroad, and their security at home.

General H. WALBRIDGE was called on to reply, and on presenting himself was loudly applauded. He said:

FRIENDS AND GENTLEMEN: This anniversary, in this old temple of Freedom, is one memorable … in which … people were engaged in a struggle … whether we consider her naval armaments, … her … maritime power, or in her military establishments hitherto extending around the globe. [Applause.]

Scarcely recovered from the effects upon us as a people from the war of independence, we found ourselves … of the present century brought into collision with the western powers of Europe. The French Revolution had already convulsed the Eastern continent, and amid the difficulties to which, as a neutral and commercial nation, we were subjected in that then terrible conflict among all the nations of Europe, created by the new element of public liberty, which, stimulated by our heroic example, struggled for ascendancy at that period in Europe through a sea of blood, subsequently to yield to the military despotism which concentrated itself in the person of the great Napoleon. The present century opened upon our union of independent sovereign States, under one federative system, with every embarrassment. We had, by the act of Independence, and the inauguration of the Federal Constitution, become a recognized power throughout the world. Great Britain had been not only fairly vanquished in the discussion of those principles which are founded upon the representative system, but she was forced, by the force of the Revolution, to retire from the struggle, and make a final acknowledgment before the civilized world, of the justness of our cause. [Applause.]

A system which, as an "eternal possession," our Fathers intended should secure to themselves, and their posterity, the blessings of a free representative government, so devised, by its numerous checks and balances as to guard it against the anarchy of the ancient Republics, or the tyranny of modern despotism.

Content with the greatest political achievement in the history of Government, first by securing independence, and then by erecting a form of government in which the voice of every citizen is heard through its legitimate representative in the administration of public affairs. This accomplished, the people of the United States began the great work of developing the resources of the country which in the providence of God had fallen to their lot. The useful arts were put in active operation, and everywhere the evidences of industry, ingenuity and development began to appear. Our progress, from the beginning, has been steady, persistent, and almost incredible, upon a scale commensurate with our mighty, illimitable plains, our magnificent rivers, and our towering mountains, until we now stand, bold, manly and confident, before the nations of the earth, invested with triumphs in every department, whether of agriculture, manufactures or commerce. [Cheers.]

Within our borders our husbandmen and artisans have been preparing the way for us to attain the position we occupy. Whilst they have been developing the soil and accumulating its stores, our countrymen, the fishermen of the Revolution, were preparing the way for trade upon the high seas. In these peaceful pursuits of trade the commerce of the Union began rapidly to extend. Early foreseeing our inevitable destiny, the nation who had so long held the monopoly of the ocean, saw with mortification and pain the early extension of our trade and noted its thrift, growth and increasing prosperity.

Our commerce first felt the shock of their jealous rivalry, and began to suffer from the Berlin and Milan Decrees on the part of France, whilst the British orders in council completed the work, and with the odious system of impressment of our seamen, and the violation of our flag upon the ocean, drove the Union into the war of 1812, to assert by the sword, upon land and upon sea, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." That second war of our independence was closed by the decisive victory of New-Orleans, forty-three years ago to-night. [Loud Cheers.]

The armies of WELLINGTON, fresh from success in the Peninsular war and from triumphs over the great Captain whose military genius shone transcendant and peerless amid the horrors of a twenty years' struggle, were collected at New-Orleans. They had advanced without hesitation upon that portion of our Territory, trusting that by a successful onset upon the southern section of the confederacy a paralyzing blow would be dealt against the power of the Union, and perhaps tend to a political disintegration of the States. On the banks of the monarch stream, whose waters course the entire length of the Republic, and on whose broad bosom floats the internal commerce of the great valley of the Mississippi, these hitherto victorious legions, encountered the resistless energy and the indomitable courage of freemen, drawn from every section of the Union, under the command of the illustrious and gallant JACKSON, who drove them back in confusion and dismay, and in thus vindicating the prowess of our arms, forever blended his name with the illustrious men, whose patriotism and courage have adorned our history from the beginning, and awakened a spirit of gratitude in the American heart, which called him to occupy the highest office in the gift of his countrymen.

Fellow-citizens, such is the glorious occasion we are called upon here to commemorate. The old year, with its excitements, its struggles and its triumphs, has just departed. What a contrast do we now present as a people to the other side of the Atlantic, also to those feeble and illusive examples of misnamed Republics of Mexico and the South American States.

While desolating wars have grievously borne down the people of Europe with debt and onerous taxation, and crushed the subjects of the European powers to a point almost beyond endurance, and even at this moment the difficulties between Persia and Great Britain still threatens a desolating war, into which Russia, as the ally of Persia, may be drawn, and the results of which upon the commerce and trade of the East, no sagacity can predict, the people of the American Union have been enriching themselves by opening up new harvest fields, increasing in almost geometrical progression their work-shops, extending their domestic trade, until it reaches more than one thousand millions of dollars; expanding their foreign commerce until it now encircles the globe, and the stars and stripes are hailed in every maritime region, from the Arctic circle to the torrid zone, in all the ports of the leading divisions of the globe, in the islands of the Pacific and Indian seas, even unto the hitherto sealed, but now open, ports of Japan. What a broad and extended theatre for the expanding commerce and trade of a free and enlightened people.

Nor is this all. The opening of the great temperate interior region of this Continent to preemption, settlement and occupation, hitherto closed by the action of the Federal Government in retaining it as the abode of our North American aborigines, has again stimulated emigration into the interior, and is developing with an advancing army of two millions of active, hardy, industrious pioneers, the solitudes of our great Western plains soon to be vocal with the hum of honest industry, and where active communities of men shall build cities, villages and towns, and where science, genius and art shall render even nature herself subservient to the refinements and elegancies of civilized life.

How striking the contrast, and what a commentary upon the results of those governments where the people have been robbed of their liberties, and where monarchs and the nobility, with accumulated honors, are placed above, and the disfranchised subjects, oppressed and down-trodden, beneath. [Cheers.]

But it is not simply in the war of our Independence, or in our second struggle with Great Britain, that the patriotism of our people has been tested. Forced by the aggressive acts of a neighboring Republic into the vindication of the national honor, we came from the conflict with an enlargement of territory, fairly purchased of a vanquished people, which gives us the command of more than sixteen hundred miles of sea coast on the Pacific Ocean, greater than our whole Atlantic frontier, as we held it at the definitive treaty of peace in 1783, and enlarging our whole maritime line of coast, East, West, and on the South, to an extent of more than five thousand miles.

We have thus demonstrated what American intellect has achieved in the science of free government, and what American arms have accomplished in defence of these principles and of our rights. That we are invincible as a nation from any force that can be brought against us, there can be no doubt, with the nucleus of an army as gallant as ever flashed sword upon battlefield, though neglected by Congress in not making adequate provision for its support; with a land militia of two and a half millions of men, trained by the habits of our people to self-defence and alive to every patriotic sentiment; with a navy, which won imperishable renown in the last war of 1812; with all the material to organize a militia navy of 30,000 vessels, commanded by brave, hardy and well-trained seamen, drawn from our external and internal trade, and armed in a greater or less degree, for purposes of defence; with means of resistance wholly unequaled, where is the power, that will seek to engage us in the desolating strife, and in those protracted contests that so recently afflicted the Eastern continent?

But I am protracting these remarks further than I originally intended. I perceived, Gentlemen, by the terms of your invitation, "that with the memories of the victory of JACKSON, you also propose to mingle rejoicings for the triumph of BUCHANAN."

The only question involved in the recent canvass was the permanence and stability of the Union, and upon that issue the battle was fought and the victory won. Yet amid these rejoicings and our exultation, let us not be insensible to the causes by which our triumph was achieved, nor let us be unmindful of the dangers we have passed.

A just knowledge of the real question recently at issue before the American people, will justly qualify us to determine what the people themselves intended in their recent verdict. The leading opposition party to the Democracy addressed themselves only to the Northern portion of the confederacy.

The Democracy contended that the Union was instituted after common dangers and common sacrifices, and that all the members of the federal compact should be treated alike. Upon that single issue, we have come from the conflict victorious. Wherever and whenever this question is fairly presented to the great body of the American people, I believe they will always be found standing by the Constitution and the Union, but the fruits of our recent victory will depend upon the manner in which we support that incoming Administration which we are soon to invest with the seals of power.

Called into existence by the Union men of the country, I have no question its policy will be responsive to the sentiment that gives it political vitality. That it will preserve a broad and comprehensive policy that will give the country quiet and repose from sectional agitation and domestic turbulence. The American people in the fulfillment of their destiny desire the Government only to protect them in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, without any special privileges or any special legislation. When any Administration has accomplished this it has really effected all the purposes for which it was called into existence. I have an abiding faith that the incoming Administration will accomplish this result. [Applause.]

The past and the patriotic character of the President elect, and the national character of the accomplished Vice-President, furnish a guarantee that nothing of theirs will be wanting to enable the victory so recently achieved to inure to the stability and permanency of our institutions.

The past campaign sufficiently demonstrates that the period has arrived when the question must be definitely settled for the next generation—What is to be the political complexion of the country? Shall it move harmoniously onward in its hitherto unparalleled career of greatness and prosperity, or shall it, from a Confederation of Sovereign States, reluctantly bound together until it separates into different fragments, composed of petty sovereignties, with different forms of government, each seeking their own prosperity by a system of legislation higher than the Constitution? This question is settled. As patriots and men, it is not sufficient that we revere the Constitution. We must support and defend it against all infractions from whatever quarter they may come, whether from the Federal or State Government. It is not sufficient to obey the laws, or approve the institutions under which we live. They must be actively sustained and advocated whenever their authority shall be assailed by violence, or their existence threatened by any illegal combination. [Cheers.]

In all questions affecting the continuance of this Union, the City of New-York has a deep and abiding interest. Rapid and unparalleled as has been the extension of our territorial limits, and the growth of our country, the advancement and growth of this metropolis has been still more unprecedented, still she has always clung to the Union, as the surest guarantee for her own prosperity and advancement, nor is she yet ready to be recreant to all the glorious memories of the past, to her Revolutionary history, to common dangers shared with her sister cities, during the iron days of the Revolution. She is not ready to forego all the blessings of her present association with the Federal Union; above all, she is not ready to throw away all the manifold advantages that crowd upon her future, for any speculative benefits that may result from the dismemberment of the sovereign States that now constitute our Federal Union. No, gentlemen, she is not yet ready, and I trust in God's name, she never will be, for I recognize no hope in the success of other institutions, if those under which we have already achieved so much, shall fail; for no fairer opportunity will ever exist than that under which our experiment for free government has been thus far so successfully tested. [Prolonged Applause.]

The fourth toast.

The Governor of the State of New-York,

elicited great applause.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY was announced to respond, amid renewed manifestations of approval. He mounted his chair, and said:

GRAND SACHEM: Were it not the duty of every true son of Tammany to obey the directions of the great Grand Sachem, I should not feel inclined to make any remarks here before some of the most distinguished orators in the political history of our country—those whose voices have been heard in every Democratic victory known in the history of our country. But, Sir, though I have been accused of many political acts and wrong-doings, I have never been accused of supporting Whig men or Whig measures. [Cheers.] But, Sir, when called on to respond to the sentiment of the Governor of the State of New-York, the chief magistrate of two millions of people—a people unequaled in intelligence, in worth, in resources, in patriotism, and in devotion to their country—where is the man who would not respond to a sentiment of that kind? The man who occupies that position is a high-minded and honorable man, elevated by the people of New-York to that high station, and I believe he is worthy of it. I regret he is not on our side. I should like him much better for it. [A VOICE—"Thank God he isn't." Laughter. ANOTHER VOICE—"Talk Democracy, old hoss." Renewed laughter.] But there is one thing, gentlemen, JOHN A. KING is not tainted with Nativism, which I think is nearly as bad as niggerism. But, gentlemen, JOHN A. KING is the son of RUFUS KING—the son of the father who said to the gallant TOMPKINS, when our country was engaged in a war, and when we were bleeding at every pore, and the credit of the country was seriously disturbed—RUFUS KING said to DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, "Go on, Sir; sacrifice yourself, sacrifice your family, but save the country!" I say that when the son of that man is elevated, he is worthy of some consideration. But, Gentlemen, the idea of my indorsing Whig men and Whig measures is somewhat new. [Laughter.] But I cannot go it much longer. [Renewed laughter and applause.] But, Grand Sachem, will you allow me to give you a sentiment?

GRAND SACHEM—Certainly, Sir.

Then I will give you, gentlemen, because I see around the festive board to-night, the representative of a sister Republic, I hope, and his distinguished friend; and as I am somewhat of a fillibuster myself—[laughter]—I will give you, gentlemen,

The Minister from Nicaragua—DON FERMIN FERRER—and the Government he represents.—May they cement the union of the Anglo-American and Spanish-American Republics even as the Isthmus of Nicaragua unites our double continent and brings into harmonious connection the oceans that wash its opposite shores.

Vehement applause.

DON FERMIN FERRER rose to reply, and was received with a fresh outburst of enthusiasm. He addressed the assemblage in Spanish, and resumed his seat amid warm applause and cheers.

His Secretary, who was at his side, then rose and said:

DON FERMIN FERRER has said that it affords him the utmost pleasure to hear the novel and friendly sentiments of Republican harmony. Democratic principles will naturally and invariably inspire a tendency to the fraternal union of both Republics; and the love of Liberty and country are the two principles that will constitute all nations. The successful navigator marks on his chart the shoals which have endangered his vessel, that he may avoid shipwreck in future. But the thousand errors which have drowned with tears and blood the unhappy soil of Nicaragua, and of the whole of Central America, have not sufficed to correct the errors which have involved that unhappy country in misfortune; and there has always been present secretly a foreign breath to fan them. The cause that now sustains our Government is the sacred cause of the free in both hemispheres. [Cheers.] It is the cause heroically maintained by General WILLIAM WALKER—(loud cheers)—the adopted son of Nicaragua, her elected President. [Cheers.] She will triumph, for it bears the seal of justice, and happily has the sympathy of this great people. And then the North and the South and the entire world of commerce and civilization will share the benefits of these great results. [Immense applause.]

The next toast was warmly cheered:

5. *The City of New-York*—The Commercial Capital of the United States; a prodigy of progress, even in a country whose entire growth is almost miraculous. She is equally preeminent in the commanding force with which she sustains the Constitution and the Union, sending an able and united Democratic delegation to Congress and to the State Legislature, and filling with vigilant Democratic sentinels every post in the City and County Government.

JOHN VAN BUREN was required to respond by the President, and rose for that purpose amid hearty cheers. He said he was most happy to comply with his (the President's) call in responding to the admirable sentiment just proposed. Nothing could be more appropriate than the celebration in the City of New-York, and at Tammany Hall, of the great event that they commemorated to-night. Many remembered, and all had heard, that shortly after the victory of New-Orleans, JACKSON, who became afterwards as near and dear to them politically as he had already been to the country as a military man, visited the City of New-York and was received within the walls of old Tammany—received there with honor and received as his friends were received to-night. And it was fit and appropriate that there should meet here those who supported him in his long and chequered career—here in the place where he was received so soon after the victory that they were celebrating, to celebrate, perhaps, another event connected with it, and one equally important, as had been already well said, to the prosperity of the United States. He (Mr. VAN BUREN) had always felt proud of the City of New-York, and being proud of it he was proud of its Democracy, because that, when he spoke of the City, was what gave character and distinction to the progress of this metropolis. [Cheers.] It was a curious fact that the great political contests of this country ever turned more immediately upon the Democracy of the City and County of New-York than upon any other locality of this entire Union. In the great civil contest of 1800, JEFFERSON, who had been defeated at the previous elections in '96 and '97 by JOHN ADAMS, who received the entire New-England vote, achieved a victory, and that victory depended upon the fact that the City of New-York elected a Democratic Legislature, and the electors being then chosen by the Legislature, they gave the vote of the State to THOMAS JEFFERSON. [Cheers.] Then, as now, a proposition had been made to proscribe adopted citizens; then, as now, a sect sprung up as dangerous even as the Republicans, proposing to proscribe a man in consequence of his religious faith and the place of his birth, and an Alien and Sedition law was passed for that purpose. Then, as now, New-York rallied to prostrate JOHN ADAMS and the Alien and Sedition Law, and they had the same efficacy in that campaign, and wielded the same commanding power as now. And it was greatly to be observed that in every new political question or any new action of the Democratic Party, the City of New-York took precedence of the State in advocating Democratic principles. This was illustrated in the opposition of New-York City to the protective system and its support of the proposal for an independent Treasury—an opposition and support in which the State and the whole country came eventually to concur. And so it would be, in his humble judgment, now. Never did the City of New-York present a more commanding aspect than she did now, giving a majority of five-and-twenty thousand against intolerance and proscription for religious creed and place of birth—a majority of five-and-twenty thousand against the most earnest efforts to mar the peace and disturb the harmony and prosperity of the Union—against the most laborious attempt at a violation of the Constitution, in utter disregard of the rights of our brethren in the South; sending a united delegation to Congress, and nearly a united delegation to the State Legislature; electing a City Judge, a Corporation Counsel and a Governor of the Almshouse, and presenting herself as was well said in the toast, with commanding force in every point of view. And yet, though she had done all this, what did we find? Why, we were told that it was another Egypt! Every place that did not know enough to vote for FREMONT, or that knew too much to vote for FREMONT, was denominated now-a-days an Egypt. … was not this City a little Egypt? [Laughter.] With her untold millions of wealth, her … universities, her quarter of a million of daily newspapers issued from the press, her professors, her artists, her lawyers, her distinguished men in every department of science and literature, her independent and sturdy mechanics, her merchant princes traversing the globe to engage in the commerce of the world, and whitening every sea with the canvass which carries that commerce over the world—why, if this was Egypt, where was Athens? [Laughter and applause.] New-York City was worthy of all that had been said of her. She now presented herself in an aspect well calculated to excite the pride of every Democrat in the Union. She took the lead now in all great questions, whether they referred to the suppression of all attempts to proscribe citizens on account of their religion, or to the banishing of the subject of Slavery from the halls of Congress, and the reference of the matter to the localities to which it belonged, and which were best able to dispose of it. The peculiar power of the City of New-York was that drawing to themselves, as they did, the intelligence, the arts, the science, not only of the interior portions of this State, but of the United States, and of the world, and combining and concentrating them here; the quickness of intellect with which they perceive, and the activity with which they act upon a suggestion when it is once made, necessarily gives them the lead in all political movements. Why, how curiously was this illustrated in regard to a subject alluded to in the toast which they had just drunk. Every American knew that the best thing that could happen to any people on God Almighty's earth was to be governed by Americans, no matter where that people may be. [Loud applause.] People should not be over fastidious in determining the precise mode by which a country would insure to itself this blessing. That was the sentiment of New-York. That would be the sentiment, beyond all doubt, of the United States. So, too, when a magnificent territory like Cuba was laying in the lap of the United States, [cheers,] what power on earth could resist, in finding such tempting morsel in its lap, the temptation to put its arm round its neck? [Cheers and laughter.] There need be no apprehension, no trouble at all, when an intelligent and influential and active and able constituency like this, took the lead in any of these great movements.

After thanking the audience for having heard him so patiently, and declaring that he had spoken five times as much as he had intended, Mr. VAN BUREN proposed the following sentiment:

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York—May it leaven now as it always heretofore has leavened the State of New-York.

[Immense applause.]

The PRESIDENT then gave the sixth toast:

James Buchanan, the President elect—Clear in intellect, mature in judgment, ready and fearless in danger, of unswerving patriotism and stainless private character; he has passed through the fiery furnace of Republican and Know-Nothing persecution without the smell of fire upon his garments. Thirty years of brilliant public service in the highest offices of State furnish a sure guarantee that he will well and wisely administer the government of the country.

[Tremendous applause.]

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, in compliance with the call of the Chairman, took the floor and said it was not without embarrassment that he rose to respond to this toast; but when he (the Chairman) called on him to answer, and especially to answer a toast such as had just been read, he did not feel warranted in declining. There were epochs in the history of every country which those who loved it delighted to refer to and dwell upon. The declaration of our Independence in 1776, the establishment and formation of our Constitution in 1787, the inauguration of General WASHINGTON in 1789, and the battle of New-Orleans in 1815, each in their order, commanded their attention, and especially did the sons of St. Tammany delight to honor the last glorious achievement, as it brought to their memory ANDREW JACKSON, whose history was identified with the history of our country, and whose life added so much to its brilliancy and present high position. But there was another epoch in the history of our country, which those who followed them in all time would delight to refer to—that was the 4th of November, 1856. [Cheers.] On that day a chief magistrate was elected, whose term of office will soon commence; and when they recollected the struggle which they had passed through, the various interests which were drawn into the discussion during the campaign; when they recollected that one section of the Union was arrayed against another, that for a time it seemed as though fanaticism was to rule the hour, and that the 4th of November was to be the knell of the Union, they could not but rejoice that that same 4th of November established permanently the Union of the States, stemmed the tide which was about to sweep over the land, and proclaimed to us and to all the nations of the earth that "the Union must and shall be preserved!" [Cheers.] After eulogizing Mr. BUCHANAN's character, abilities, patriotism and public services, Mr. SCHELL remarked in conclusion that he had but one word to add. It had been their misfortune, he said, to see the State of New-York in the minority. It had been their misfortune to see that State, whose vote had been from the beginning of the government in favor of their success, lost. And should it ever thus be so? Should it be said that the Democracy of the State of New-York, with all the devotion which it had shown from the beginning of the Government up to this time, was to desert its principles? He trusted not. He trusted that the divisions which had prevailed among them, and the angry discussions which had rent them asunder, would hereafter be lost, and that they should be one united party, and devote themselves to the maintaining of that party, so that hereafter when the Presidential result is announced, New-York, with her thirty-five votes, will be counted first in the roll of the successful nominee. [Applause.] In the words of the able and eloquent address which they had just heard, he hoped that the leaven of the City of New-York would extend to the State, and that hereafter they would be one great and glorious family, and that the Democracy of the Empire State would be with the Democracy of the Empire City and of the Union. [Applause.]

To the seventh toast:

John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President elect—An orator, a soldier, and a statesman, "without fear and without reproach." We welcome patriotic old Kentucky back to the Democratic ranks, under her young and gallant leader.

Gen. J. C. MATHER made a few remarks, in acknowledgment, which were warmly applauded.

In response to the eighth toast:

The Army and Navy of the United States—Both have nobly fulfilled the promise given by their infant heroism; the war of 1812 illuminated the ocean with the blaze of our naval victories; the battle of New-Orleans, and the series of splendid triumphs in Mexico, shed a like glory upon the American arms on land.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT made a short and appropriate speech, which elicited frequent cheers.

Tenth toast:

The Tammany Society—Founded in 1789 on its noble platform of "Civil and Religious Liberty, the Glory of Man," it has ever proved true to the memory and faith of its patriotic founders. Springing into existence simultaneously with the Constitution of the United States, and devoted to the strict construction of that sacred instrument, it has ever sternly resisted all attempts to violate any of its provisions, to subvert them to purposes of proscription or intolerance, to weaken or dissolve the Union they secure, or to trample upon their guarantee of equal rights to the confederated States, whatever may be their domestic institutions, and to all our citizens, whatever their religion and their birth.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was called on to reply, and on rising, was loudly cheered. He said:

GRAND SACHEM: It is hardly necessary for me, on this occasion, and at this hour, more than to advert to the epitome of the history of our Society, which the toast just drunk presents. Indeed, I very much doubt whether any amplification can add to its comprehensiveness of language, or to its complete delineation of the political characteristics entitled to our applause. Yet, so cordial are the relations invariably established between Tammany and her members, and so expansive, that the opportunity for remark upon her virtues is very apt to be employed by them, as the occasion of her panegyric. I confess myself, Sir, amenable to this weakness, and shall only hope to compress my thoughts within the limit admonished by the lateness of the hour, and your already tasked patience. Where footprints are discoverable all over, it is difficult to trace their order, or to determine their relations. Nor would the knowledge, if attainable, avail anything beyond the fact of possession and occupation, denoted by the general appearance, so, when throughout a tract of time, now stretching towards three-fourths of a century of grave political events, we observe that every political change bears the characteristic impress of the principles, and is the mute witness of the exertions of the Tammany Society, we may very well relinquish to the antiquarian the labors of the catalogue, and content ourselves with assurance that the accomplishment was ours. [Cheers.] Not an occurrence signified by your regular toasts that does not plead for the memory of our Society; not an epoch in our eventful history that does not combine with the progress of the Government a portion of the history of Tammany. The gentlemen who have illustrated with their eloquence the toasts already drunk, have unconsciously entered its treasury for their facts; and the well merited applause which has greeted their efforts has been but tributary to the genius of its Democracy. [Applause.] Sir, the very name of Tammany is to the Democracy as a bugle-blast to the array of war. Wherever she leads, the conflict of principles proceeds against error; and the myriads of her disciples, when confused in the struggle, have always been rallied under her victorious pennons. Yet, Sir, her usefulness has not been achieved without labor, nor the product of her labors been secured without peril. The times of untried political experiment called the Society into being. Its origin was of the people, and for the people. [Cheering.] Even before the foundation of the Society, in 1789, did the Tammany Association have an active existence. Though not fully defined, yet, under the old articles of confederation, there was abundant evidence of opinions entertained by influential citizens, in hostility to the popular principle. The aristocratic tendencies of consolidation already began to manifest themselves, to the alarm of all patriotic and just-thinking men. The consequence was natural and immediate. Here, in New-York, the first organized movement against this dangerous doctrine took form in the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order. Its success was commensurate with the undertaking, and a very little while witnessed among its members the luminaries of Democracy. A struggle, however, was approaching, which was to rock the Union to its centre. The suppressed animosities of various political contests at length exploded, and the campaign opened which resulted in the election of THOMAS JEFFERSON to the Presidency. During this … … confederated States.

Such were the advances of the Society's earlier career; its later stages have been illustrated by events no less important. The … at New-Orleans gave to a grateful country, and … to fame, ANDREW JACKSON—[cheers]—was enrolled among its members, and … his military virtues were enhanced by the sound Democracy of his opinions. The effort was long, arduous and at length successful. There was given to the country a series of measures of incalculable benefit. The colossal power of the United States Bank gave way before the sturdy resistance of the popular voice; imposts were limited to the actual expenses of the Government; the powers of the General Government were more sharply defined in theory, and more powerfully restrained in practice; and a season of internal prosperity embellished the dignity which the nation supported in the face of the civilized world. Such was the Augustan age of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] The successive Administrations of VAN BUREN and POLK, and of PIERCE, each has hung its trophy on the walls of the Old Wigwam. An independent Treasury corrected the monetary evils of an unchecked banking system, and has at length established the true and efficient corrective of the inequalities of internal exchange. A domain fairer, and as rich as those of the Orient, has been added to our territories, and a … lustre has been shed upon our arms. The first effective step towards free trade has secured a Reciprocity Treaty … and abroad, national security and honor repose in the sacred character of an American citizen. [Applause.] Another event yet waits in the future, to complete for the Society its garland of Democratic measures. The agitation which tossed men's minds to madness is subsiding with the storm. Thought begins to find its accustomed channels, and to hasten to the haven provided by Democratic exertion.

On the 4th of March, 1857, JAMES BUCHANAN will assume Presidential functions. [Loud cheering.] Sir, I have not the inspiration of prophecy. I do not even pretend to the sagacity of the politician; but I see portrayed, in every listening face, a just confidence that in the wisdom and benignity of Mr. BUCHANAN's measures will the Slavery agitation, at length, find constitutional repose. [Cheers.] I am sure, Sir, that neither threat nor violence will contribute to the result; but its coming will be recognized in a statesman-like observance of the equal rights of the confederated States, whatever may be their domestic institutions, and of the equal rights of all our citizens, whatever their religion, and wherever their birth. [Applause.]

Grand Sachem: I trust that I shall be tolerated, notwithstanding my unconscionable trespass upon your time, when submitting my concluding remarks. We are now upon the third quarter of the first century of our existence. Many an eloquent voice is mute to the call of our muster-roll. The patriot and the statesman, to whom we once looked, have been taken from among us. Their places are vacant at the council fire. Never again will they diffuse the sweet influences of the pipe of peace. They have transmitted to us, their successors, the rich inheritance of that harmonious union which attends upon the practice of the organic law of the Society: "Civil and religious liberty, the glory of man." Hitherto have our ranks preserved their unity. The various distractions of political efforts, whatever their disruptive effects elsewhere, have as yet been innocuous to us. Our fathers buried the tomahawk; let it not be exhumed by their sons. The wigwam is at peace. Brothers! do not disturb it.

Mr. COCHRANE resumed his seat amid cheers.

The tenth toast:

The Memory of Lorenzo B. Shepard—Was drank in profound silence.

The remaining toasts, of "The National Victory of the 4th November," "The Press," and "Woman," were respectively responded to by Hon. W. MCMURRAY, GEORGE F. THOMPSON, and CONRAD SWACKHAMER.

During the reply to one of the latter sentiments, the speaker was interrupted by a medical gentleman from the rural districts, who seemed to be laboring under the effects of a rush of something strong to the stomach, and gave vent to his patriotism in a series of very solemn and emphatic declarations, to the effect, that no matter how well the City had done in the election, there was h—l to pay up in Steuben County. His eloquent and forcible remarks were received with becoming applause.

INVITATION AND REPLIES.

A vast number of letters were received by the officers of the meeting in response to the annexed invitation:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1856.

SIR: The Ancient Society of Tammany, in pursuance of its time-honored customs, will celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th of January next.

Since the establishment of the Society in 1789, it has commemorated those events in the history of our country which animate the patriotism of our people and strengthen their devotion to our glorious Union. With the memories of the victory of JACKSON we propose to mingle rejoicings for the triumph of BUCHANAN.

These great events have many analogies. They alike crushed the hopes of foreign enemies and domestic traitors. Our success in the late Presidential contest overthrew the party which sought to disfranchise those who came from foreign lands, as well as the party who wished to disfranchise our citizens who go to our Territories in the West—it chastised political meddlers with temperance, religion and rights of self-government—it rebuked the spirit of treason, which lingers in those States where it has been held to be "unbecoming to rejoice over the victories of our country."

Under no circumstances can our recent success be celebrated with more propriety, than in the halls of a Society which dates its origin from the period of the Revolution; on a day, marked by the victory of JACKSON; and in the City of New-York, which, against corrupt combinations of the Pulpit and the Press, gave to JAMES BUCHANAN a greater majority than it has ever given to any candidate for official station—a majority unequaled in any city of our broad land—a majority of twenty-five thousand.

Knowing that you will unite with us in the spirit of our festivities, we trust that you will give us the pleasure of your company.

We are, very respectfully, yours,

Sachem JOHN KELLY,	Sachem THOS. DUNLAP,
Sachem ISAAC V. FOWLER,	Sachem ANDRE FROMENT,
Sachem W. D. KENNEDY,	Sachem JOHN COCHRANE,
Sachem R. B. CONNELLY,	Sachem GEO. H. PURSER,
Sachem JAMES CONNER,	Sachem JOSEPH ROSE,
Sachem THOS. W. ADAMS,	Sachem JOSEPH M. MARSH,
Sachem ELIJAH F. PURDY,	

WILSON SMALL, Treasurer.
CHARLES MILLS, Sagamore.
RICHARD D. LITTER, Wiskinkee.
STEPHEN C. DURYEA, Secretary to the Society.
W. D. KENNEDY, Father to the Council.
J. B. HETHERINGTON, Scribe to the Council.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem.

N. B.—It is requested that the answers may be directed to Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, New-York.

Among the replies were the communications subjoined:

FROM EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

LINDENWALD, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

MY DEAR COLONEL: If circumstances would permit me to mingle in public festivities of any description, there is but one (the 4th July) in which it would afford me more satisfaction to participate, than that to which you and your brother Sachems have invited me; and on such an occasion no association could be more appropriate, or would be more agreeable to myself, than with the sons of Tammany.

The gratification which the American heart derives from calling to mind the events of the 8th of January, on account of the lustre they have shed on American arms, is, in my own case, not a little enhanced by a long and intimate association with the hero of the day, and a personal acquaintance with several of the brave men who shared in his perils and participated in his glory.

Of the high opinion I entertain of your patriotic Society I have often spoken, and I cheerfully add the testimony of a personal knowledge, extending considerably beyond half a century, to the truth of your observation, that "since the establishment of the Society in 1789, it has commemorated those events in the history of our country which animate the patriotism of the people and strengthen their devotion to the Union." It will not be going beyond the fact to add that there is not a political association in the world which has been so long in the field, has so well and faithfully sustained its principles, its consistency and its organization, and is still so full of vigor and activity.

I had the honor, during the recent canvass, to lay before your Society, upon the invitation of its Committee, my reasons for believing that an honest, impartial and effective execution of the Kansas-Nebraska act, would be the most expedient, as well as the most effectual remedy for the evils under which the country was suffering from the effects of Slavery agitation; and that the election of Mr. BUCHANAN would be the surest way to effect that object.

The latter suggestion has been happily realized, and it is scarcely necessary to say how cordially I could unite in mingling, as you propose, rejoicings for the triumph of BUCHANAN with the memories of the victories of JACKSON.

The accomplishment of the remaining object, so far at least, as that will depend upon the disposition of the President elect, is, to my mind, nearly as certain as the first. The praiseworthy steps recently taken by our present Chief Magistrate, and under his authority, have already exerted a potent influence in the desired direction. What shall remain to be done to finish the good work will doubtless be promptly and wisely effected by his successor. We will then have good grounds to hope that we shall soon witness the final expulsion of this baneful agitation from our national councils, and the speedy restoration of the crippled energies of the country to their natural efficiency.

Say these things, for me, to your brother Sachems, and believe me to be, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Col. D. E. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem.

FROM HON. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., Grand Sachem:

DEAR SIR: It is with great regret that I find myself unable to accept the invitation of the Tammany Society to unite in the celebration of the … Eighth of January. … guidance in its administration, and it is to the influence … wrought in their relations … rights of … with equal … of respect … age, political and intellectual … in the … the other nations of the earth. Under those … the first of those national … liberty in all quarters of the globe … to any political obligation … rightfully … all classes of our countrymen, without any … of party fidelity.

To the Democracy of the country the 8th of January is prolific in recollections which have for them a special interest. It presents to us the great man who is so peculiarly identified with the … whom no military skill or prowess could conquer, and … deceive, no allurement of personal advantage … In some of his leading … American history—… from WASHINGTON, … equal to him in courage, purity of purpose, and transcendent patriotism. … against the struggles of a … to control the Government … to reduce economy in expenditure, to relieve the people from the burden of debt and taxation, and to … recollections are a source of … and pride.

The triumphant result of the recent election … with it most of the high responsibilities which belonged to the Administration of JACKSON. Sectional controversy is to be calmed, and the Union to be preserved by a sacred regard for all our constitutional obligations, peace at home and abroad is to be maintained, extravagance to be … introduced, and the standard of … expenditure to be brought down to the wants of a simple and frugal Government, such as JEFFERSON pronounced to be indispensable to the perpetuity of our free institutions. The country looks with confidence to Mr. BUCHANAN for the … discharge of these great duties. His … experience, his knowledge of men, and his familiarity with the wants of the Government, … for the high and responsible trust which the people have confided to him. Let us, fellow Democrats, rally around him and sustain him in his task, laying aside all considerations of self-interest, … to him, as essential to his success, … in all his official arrangements, … that his measures may be wise, in strict conformity to the Constitution, true to the rights and interests of the whole country, and just to other nations, whose prosperity has become, through the great improvements of the age, indissolubly connected with our own. I am, dear sir, respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, JOHN A. DIX.

FROM HON. J. K. PAULDING.

HYDE PARK, Dutchess County, Dec. …, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to partake with you in celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans and the triumph of the Democracy in the recent election of Mr. BUCHANAN.

You are right in supposing it would give me pleasure to unite in these festivities. The victory of New-Orleans is one of those events that should never be forgotten; and it well … distinguished for the patriotic … fundamental principles of liberty, and the … country, to make the … of the event, and the name of him … accomplished. Both are alike deserving of perpetual remembrance; and were I to … forgotten, I should deem my countrymen equally deficient in gratitude and patriotism.

Nor do I consider the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of minor importance. The Battle of New-Orleans … over foreign, the election of Mr. BUCHANAN over domestic foes, and of the two, the latter are by far the more dangerous. The people of the United States have nothing to fear but from themselves … there is no danger … become exclusively sectional, as was the case in the recent election. No confederacy of States can survive this ordeal, because it directly conflicts with the great object of all confederations, which is the mutual benefit of the whole. The moment the different parties establish permanent conflicting interests, the Union is dissolved for all beneficial purposes.

That this was the great object of the Abolition Black "Republican" Party cannot be denied … or, at least, if it was not so, they are … with hypocrisy and fraud. … repeated declarations, or brand them as hypocrites and impostors. Viewing the recent election, as involving great constitutional principles, … which is indispensable to the permanency of the Union, I cannot but consider … auspicious auguries of the future. It clearly demonstrates, in my opinion, that no abstract dogmas, no sectional combinations, no efforts of fraud, falsehood, and hypocrisy, no … can stand before that grand array of patriotism and common sense, which, when once awakened, to the perception of danger, is irresistible. The same Union and the same zeal will, I trust, lead to future triumphs, and the Democracy continue as they have always been, the bulwark of the Constitution and the Union. In this holy war, I feel assured "Old Tammany" will always head the van.

Sympathizing as I do most sincerely in the event you are about to celebrate, it would give me great pleasure to partake in your festivities, did not my age admonish me, that I am so near the end of my journey, that it is high time for me to think of putting up for the night. You will excuse my absence, and accept my thanks for remembering one who has been long out of sight, that he would have no right to complain if he were out of mind.

I am, with the highest respect, gentlemen, your friend and servant,
J. K. PAULDING.

Messrs. JOHN KELLY, &c., &c., Sachems of Tammany Society, New-York.

FROM HON. G. C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. …

GENTLEMEN: The necessity of being … to attend the Court of Appeals makes it impossible for me to accept your invitation for the 8th … I shall share with you in reverence for the memory of the good man, ANDREW JACKSON, who … memorable in our annals; and shall rejoice … for the no less important victory which … BUCHANAN at the head of the Government … rebukes the spirit of disunion and fanaticism … had become more dangerous to the country … presence of a foreign enemy. Respectfully,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

Messrs. JOHN KELLY and others.

FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. …, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to the proposed celebration by your Society, of the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, I would most willingly accept if I could. No event in the history of our country is more worthy of being kept in the nation's memory. What a thrill of delight it caused to American hearts, and who can tell its controlling influence in making the peace which, in fact, preceded it … it has been between those nations … long the only truly free … in the world, are so invoked by every motive … the most friendly relations? As long as these stand, the cause of regulated liberty will be preserved. I should delight to see the spirit of patriotism and ardent love of country exhibited, as I am sure it will be, at the meeting to which you invite me. There, no sectional … will be admitted—the eye and heart of every participant will look to … the entire horizon of our country, wherever that is or may be. There, too, the South will see that nowhere in this broad land of ours are fraternal feelings and a proper sense of the rights of all the States and of the people of the States more … deeply imbedded in the public mind. … do more to make us one people, and lead us on in that career of prosperity and fame, which is our legitimate destiny, than any other single cause.

With respect, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

To Messrs. JOHN KELLY and others, New-York.

FROM H. J. RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation to attend your celebration of the Battle of New-Orleans this evening. It would give me great pleasure to join any portion of my fellow-citizens in commemorating an event of so much importance to our common country. But I do not see how I could very well unite with you "in the spirit of your festivities," upon the programme submitted with your invitation.

I recognize the fact—though I do not greatly rejoice at it—that this City gave Mr. BUCHANAN a majority of 25,000. But, as I do not know of any party which "sought to disfranchise those who came from foreign lands,"—nor any other party which "wished to disfranchise our citizens who go to our Territories in the West," except the very … band of Border Ruffians, who … for a … time in the object of their action, I … for festivity in the "overthrow" which … imaginary parties are said to have sustained. I regret, moreover, that I am not sufficiently … in any "corrupt combination of the Pulpit and the Press," to share in the rejoicings of your Society over their alleged defeat.

I feel constrained, under these circumstances, to decline the invitation with which I have been honored. Although the note reached me through the politeness of one of your oldest and wisest Sachems, I comply with the printed request and direct my answer to you. I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN.

HENRY GARDNER, … and … manufacturer, of Providence, has been arrested on a charge of forgery. It is ascertained that he has forged the names of several business men and firms … amount of between $20,000 and $30,000, now outstanding, and it is believed that he has been … some five or six years …

[illegible] everybody goes to lectures, and every town, or even village has its lecture-room, and its regular course. Lecturing has nearly become a profession, almost as much as the stage or the pulpit [illegible] of the other two kindred occupations. But the wonder is, that notwithstanding [illegible] of superior ability have engaged in the business, and such liberal rewards have been bestowed upon popular lecturers, so little has been added [illegible] to our stores of permanent literature. [illegible] The lecture-room has not yet produced [illegible] and Molière as the stage has done [illegible] Taylors, Souths, Chalmers, [illegible] Bourdaloues and Massillons, as the pulpit has. Yet, the stage was never endowed by munificent donations to tempt first-rate talent, as has been the case with the lecture-room, nor did it ever receive that degree of popular consideration which has been given to its late and great rival.

The Lowell Lectures, in Boston, which are free to the public, and maintained by a munificent donation which was equal to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, have been productive of very small results compared with their cost.

A few years ago a benevolent Unitarian in Brooklyn, Augustus Graham, bequeathed to the public of that city a very respectable sum to be employed in furnishing free lectures for the people. He purchased a building containing a lecture-room at a cost of $42,500, and bequeathed $1,000 to be employed in procuring free lectures on science and mechanics, and $12,500 as a fund to defray the expenses of a Sunday-evening lecture on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in his works.

What the practical results of these munificent donations have been we do not know; but we hope they have equaled the generous intentions of the noble-minded man who made them. The only visible evidence of the Graham lectures that we have seen, is a handsomely printed volume of [illegible] pages, entitled "*The Constitution of the Human Soul.* Six Lectures delivered at the Brooklyn Institute, by Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D.D. Published by the Brooklyn Institute." Mr. Storrs is one of the most eloquent and accomplished preachers of the denomination to which he belongs, and the Graham lectures contain abundant evidence of his elegant scholarship, and of the soundness of his theological opinions. But they add nothing to our knowledge of the human soul, nor afford any new light upon the subject of Psychology. It is no disparagement to their author that they do not. He did not aim at anything of the kind. The sole purpose of the lectures was to entertain, or amuse a promiscuous audience of seven or eight hundred people on a Sunday evening, by a half sermon and half lecture, so as to affect the mind agreeably, and leave it in a state of [illegible] tranquility. He was not [illegible] a class of students, and was not sure of [illegible] auditors; each lecture, therefore, had to be an independent discourse by itself, and yet [illegible] a connected series. Considering the [illegible] of the undertaking, and the vagueness [illegible], the lectures may be regarded as evidence of great ability in the lecturer [illegible] whether the system of which they are the legitimate fruit, be one calculated to produce results at all adequate to their cost, is another matter, which it is not necessary that we should discuss here.

[illegible] a lull; and the deluge of new books which overflowed our table [illegible] has been succeeded by a drouth, which is not an event to be regarded in the light of a calamity. We are not sure that a let up in literary adventures would not be beneficial to all [illegible] who are interested in the business of book-making. It is possible to have too much of a good thing, when it takes the shape of printed volumes, and we have no doubt that many a good book has been crowded into oblivion, which might have become one of the immortals if it had appeared at the right time. *Carver Lyle; or, the Stage in Romance and the Stage in Reality.* By Louisa [illegible], published by E. D. Long, is not one of the works which might live if it came out at an auspicious moment. There are no auspicious moments for such crude and stilted performances. Good white paper, such as *Carver Lyle* is printed on, could hardly be put to a worse use than employing it to give currency to such fantastic writing and [illegible] descriptions as its pages contain. We were tempted to read the volume through, in spite of a misgiving when we reached the end of the second page that we should have nothing but our labor for our pains, by the avowal of the author that she had "labored to divest the stage of its tinsel gauds, and place it in its true light before the inexperienced aspirant for dramatic fame." An author who should do this, even tolerably well, would be entitled to the kind consideration of all critics and the thanks of the public. But Louisa has not done this, nor made any approach towards it; her sole aim was to show her ability in fine writing, and she has succeeded. We do not remember having read so much stilted and tawdry [illegible] in a long time; but we must do the author the justice of saying that some of her descriptions [illegible] are very good indeed of the kind. But the kind is not one that a wholesome taste can approve.

[illegible] have published a very compact and serviceable volume entitled *The* [illegible], by Charles Goodrich, A. M. The [illegible] the publisher was to give the substance of [illegible] knowledge "within moderate limits and in an elegant form." The limits [illegible] are certainly moderate, and [illegible] comparatively elegant. The present volume is devoted to the Western Hemisphere, and if its correctness is equal to its elegance, it must be a very valuable book for cursory students [illegible].

Ticknor & Fields have given us another small volume of poems by Mrs. Howe, the author of *Passion Flowers.* Her present volume is entitled *Words for the Hour,* and they have the merit, the [illegible] of having been suggested by prominent events of the day. But it was rather a bold [illegible] on the part of our passionate poetess to [illegible] Balaklava charge, after Tennyson had [illegible] upon it. Mrs. Howe's verses lack [illegible] and music, which are not compensated for by [illegible] and vigor, though they are [illegible]. Passion is not the right term [illegible]. Her ideas are all too high [illegible] and her energy cannot clothe itself in a sufficiently energetic form of expression. [illegible]

If a man's parents have no better taste than to bestow upon him the name of a celebrated person, it is no fault of his, but he should endeavor to set up for an individual by himself, so as not to be mistaken for another person, by modifying his name in some way. Here we have a little book before us entitled *Baptists through Reformers*, by John [illegible] Adams. There can be but one John Quincy Adams, and he was not likely to write a book on such a subject; yet there is nothing in the volume, except the portrait of the author, to indicate that it was not written by the only John [illegible] known to the public. Our Baptist friend should call himself J. Q. A. the second, or [illegible] to prevent [illegible].

PERIODICALS.

The *North American Review* is in the forty-[illegible] years of its life, and [illegible] all the eminent literary men of New-England who have graduated since 1815. But owing to some radical defect in the very constitution of the *Review*, it seems to have always had a depressing influence upon the minds of its contributors. Its articles have always been respectable, but never startling or exciting, and its influence on our literature and habits have been naught. The only article in the *North American Review* that ever created an excitement was Mr. Bowen's unfortunate essay on the "Hungarian War," which provoked a controversy by its glaring errors and illiberal spirit. The *North American* has not even been American, nor true to its own principles. It commenced as an advocate of Free Trade, and some of the ablest articles it has ever published were on that subject. But it veered round to the other side, and became an advocate of a protective tariff. The January number of the *Review* maintains the character it has long had, but its articles strike us as evincing more culture and a better order of talent than it displayed while under the editorship of Mr. Bowen. But still it lacks freshness and interest in the topics of the time. It is too purely literary. The first article, on "Robin Hood" is a creditable enough magazine article; but is not what we look for, or at least should look for, in the leader of our venerable quarterly. The writer attempts to prove the existence of such a person as the Robin Hood of tradition and ballads, by a process of reasoning which would make realities of Guy of Warwick, the Dragon of Wantley, or Rip Van Winkle. The exigencies of the people would have created the idea of Robin Hood, whether he ever had an actual existence or not. We know that Robinson Crusoe never had a bodily existence, yet we believe in him as much as we do in Sir John Mandeville or Bayard Taylor.

There is a very sensible article in this number of the *Review* on the subject of landscape gardening, which manifests a thorough comprehension of the subject, and a familiarity with the literature of the art coupled with original and sensible views. It is worthy of the attention of students and practitioners; and gentlemen who are willing enough to improve their country seats, if they only knew how to do it, may receive some serviceable hints by reading this essay.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Mails by the North American.

The Paris Conferences—Are They Indefinitely Postponed?

Paris (Dec. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, evidently emanating from an official source, on the subject of the Conferences. It notices, for the purpose of contradicting them, the rumors which have found their way into "*foreign journals*" relative to an adjournment of the Conferences, the doubts entertained in high quarters as to the utility of opening them, and the new difficulties that have arisen from the pretensions of some of the Powers who are to send Plenipotentiaries—pretensions which were not admitted by others, and which might lead to the abandonment of the Conferences altogether. The *Constitutionnel states that there is no foundation for these rumors; that there is no reason to doubt that the Plenipotentiaries will assemble at the period already indicated, namely, towards the end of the present month,* that nothing of a serious nature has occurred to the present date to impede the preparations for the meeting; and that the delay had been foreseen and was inevitable. No time had been lost, as the Conference could not be held before the arrival of instructions for the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte. The convocation dates from the 1st of December, and the instructions of the Porte left Constantinople on the 13th. The bearer of them is one of the sons of the Grand Vizier, and he is expected in Paris in a few days.

"The delay which has taken place (observes the *Constitutionnel*) has been turned to account, and the spirit of conciliation and the judgment which decided the reunion of the Plenipotentiaries have not ceased, in the meantime, to reconcile differences of opinion, and to conduct matters, as nearly as possible, to a solution. There is every appearance that some few sittings will suffice for the labors of the Conference, and that these sittings will not be prolonged beyond the first days of January. There is reason to hope that the question of the frontiers of Bessarabia will then be settled, as well as the other difficulties of less importance which relate to this part of the treaty. The labors of the Congress will receive from the first days of the new year their definite sanction, and no further obstacle will exist to their execution."

The *Constitutionnel* then alludes to the organization of the Danubian Principalities, and the impossibility of convoking the Divans in order to ascertain the wishes of the population, owing to the presence of foreign troops on the territory. The foreign occupation has not ceased, because the frontier question is not yet decided. When the question is decided the troops will evacuate the Moldo-Wallachian territory, and the Divans will forthwith assemble. When the wishes of the Principalities are ascertained the European Commission will terminate its labors; the Conference will once more, and for the last time, assemble in Paris, as the treaty prescribes; it will take under consideration the wishes of the Moldo-Wallachian people, as expressed by the Divans, and also the report of the European Commission, which will serve as the basis of that important question.

It is true that for many days past rumors were afloat similar to those to which the *Constitutionnel* alludes. It was even said in certain quarters that the Emperor, himself, had expressed doubts on the utility of a second Conference, and had long hesitated between England and Russia; that it was owing to his desire that Sardinia, after much vacillation, and after expressing one opinion in London and another at St. Petersburg, decided on adopting the English version, and that this decision enabled the Emperor, when pressed by our diplomacy on the point, to say that there was no need for him to make any positive declaration, seeing that the adhesion of Sardinia would, in any case, give the majority to England. Indeed it has been stated, within the last two or three days, that no positive answer has been as yet given on the subject, though it was shown that the moment must soon come for that decision, one way or the other. On these points I am rather incredulous, from the sources from which these statements emanate, and I still incline to the opinion that, whatever divergence of opinion may have existed, *France and England are now agreed on the main point.*

From the London Globe.

A morning contemporary states that "the question of holding the conferences has now entered on a new phase," and that an "unexpected declaration" has been made by France upon the subject, thus leading the public to suppose that a satisfactory settlement of the Treaty of Paris is indefinitely postponed.

These statements are of a character not unlike the various reports which have been circulated as to the existence of difficulties upon points of precedence among the plenipotentiaries. We cannot too strongly caution our readers against giving them credence; for they originate in quarters where loyalty and good faith are not the motives of action. We have reason to believe *that the accord between France and England remains uninterrupted, that there are no difficulties in the reassembling of the Conferences, and that the disputed points of the Treaty of Paris were at no time in a fairer way of an honorable and satisfactory settlement than at present.*

COUNT WALEWSKI'S REPORTED NOTIFICATION OF A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

All the French journals contain the following letter from Vienna, dated the 14th inst.: "It is impossible for me to allow you to remain ignorant of the new phase into which, according to what is asserted here, the question of the second conference has entered. People profess to know that the French ambassador at this court has communicated to Count Buol a dispatch, in which the cabinet of the Tuileries declares that, after having maturely considered the arguments on both sides touching the difference which exists between Russia on the one part, and Austria, England and Turkey on the other, in regard to Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, it cannot accept the interpretation contended for by the three latter parties to the treaty of Paris in the absolute terms laid down by them. The official and unexpected declarations appears to have produced such an impression that Count Buol, not contented with immediately communicating the purport of it to the Emperor in Italy by telegraph, thought it necessary to send the text itself to his majesty by an extraordinary courier. The least inconvenience that might result from such a complication as this would be in any case that of indefinitely postponing the second meeting of the Plenipotentiaries in Paris. It is sufficiently well known that the Austrian Government, agreed with England on every point that yet remains to be regulated for the definitive settlement of the Eastern question, makes it a peremptory condition to the meeting of a new Congress that a previous understanding shall be come to between the powers interested, upon the principal questions which have led to this regrettable difference. In this new state of things, no one, I think, can foretel when the new conference will be opened in Paris. There is no reason to suppose at present that they can take place even in the course of the month of January. If, as there is every reason for supposing, the Ottoman Porte persists in its resolution to send a special plenipotentiary to Paris, considerable time must necessarily elapse before the majority of the powers shall have come to a complete understanding, and before the Turkish Envoy can have received his definitive instructions." The French journals give this intelligence "with all reserve," and one of them remarks that it conflicts with the latest statements of the great "majority" of foreign powers.

The Swiss Quarrel—Prussia and Switzerland.

Berne (Dec. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Neufchatel affair is progressing much more rapidly to its issue than could have been expected a week or ten days ago. The acceleration appears to date from the moment this Cabinet ascertained that the Emperor Louis Napoleon would interpose no difficulties in the way of the King's recurring to those measures which he reserved to himself in the London protocol of 1852. One day at the beginning of this week, the representative of Prussia, Herr von Sydow, acquainted the President of the Federal Council, by word of mouth, that the recent reclamations of Prussia, backed as they were by the representatives of the Germanic Confederation, having shown themselves to be fruitless, he was instructed now to break off all further diplomatic intercourse with the Swiss Federal Government; the Prussian mission would accordingly withdraw from Berne, and the protection of all Prussian subjects in Switzerland, and the custody of the archives of the Prussian mission at Berne, have been committed, at the request of Prussia, to the care of the French minister accredited to the Swiss Confederation. The Federal Council has since then held an extraordinary meeting, at which it was resolved to convoke the Federal Assembly.

Yesterday the representative of Prussia at the German Diet presented a report of the ill success that had attended the representations of Prussia to the Swiss Federal Government in Berne, but I do not hear of any further motion having been founded on the statement. I am told, however, that the report contains the same intimation that was forwarded to the Courts of France, England, Russia, and Austria on the 9th inst., to the effect that Prussia now considers the total fruitlessness of diplomatic efforts as fully proved, and herself released from her self-imposed obligation of abstaining from other measures. In the verbal communication made by Herr von Sydow, there has been nothing mentioned of any further ultimatum, or of any period having been pointed out as open for the reception of any mediatory steps on the part of any foreign power; the ultimatum is held to have been superseded by the distinct and unanimous refusal of the Federal Council to release the prisoners as a preliminary to negotiation. Neither France nor Austria having manifested any desire of intervening to avert the necessary consequences of the course the Federal Council has taken, there is nothing now to prevent this Government from any day putting its troops in motion against the offending republic.

Should matters turn out as feared the Prussian troops will proceed to occupy the Swiss territory contiguous to Baden, probably the whole of the country between Basle on the west, and Schaffhausen or Constance on the east; from this line, as a base up to Zurich, the whole country is flat and open, and presents no difficulties to its easy occupation.

The 'Change here has been, for some time past, the favorite arena for every species of warlike rumor, to the loss of the many and the gain of the few; the Government has been represented as making large purchases of grain, for the purpose of driving up the prices of corn; and the Government has been represented as about to issue a new loan for 40,000,000 thalers, for the purpose of producing a fiasco. It is, however, true, that in the Ministry of War everything is ready to put the troops in motion at a few minutes notice; the march routes are made out, the halting stations fixed, the supplies at hand, and nothing is wanting but the Royal order.

The entire force that will be set in motion will amount to four corps d'armée, about 120,000 men; in consequence of the recent return to the old military arrangement of the privates serving their full three years, instead of 1½ years, as it did practically become of late, the regiments are now at their full peace strength, and should the reserves be called out, they will be at their full war strength. It is not easy to ascertain which troops will be employed; one naturally assumes that the seventh and eighth, the two corps d'armée of the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, with their landwehr, making up the whole force to the strength of four corps d'armée, will be set in motion, and their places in their usual stations be supplied by other troops drawn from the central provinces, and they again be replaced partially by troops from the eastern provinces. This, I believe, will be the course adopted, as admitting of the greatest expedition and facility of movement. I am, however, told, that the Rhenish and Westphalian *corps d'armée* will be left at their present stations, and the troops employed for the occupation be selected from the rest of the army; the consideration that would recommend this latter plan is, that the hardships or the glory would thus be more equally distributed over the whole army, and the whole amount of injury and impoverishment attendant on the calling out of the reserves and the landwehr would not fall on the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia alone. For the command of these troops it does not appear as if the general were yet designated. General von Bonin, late minister of war, and now Governor of Mayence, is confidently spoken of as selected for the service; on the other hand, General Count von der Groeben, the commander of the guard, is looked on as likely to have an opportunity of seeking those laurels in Switzerland which he failed to reap in Electoral Hesse in 1850. In the case of the former being appointed, we shall see the popular spirit and sympathies taking the lead in the affair with a prospect of energetic and skillful strategy. In the case of the latter, we shall recognize the King's influence as preponderant, and look forward to a feeble and inglorious conduct of the military operations."

THE LATEST.

The *Federal Gazette*, of Berne, has published the following announcements:

"Berne, Dec. 18.—A Prussian dispatch, arrived this instant, breaks off diplomatic relations. The chancery of the Prussian legation is already closed. There is an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Council this evening.

An Hour Later.—The Diet is convoked, probably for Jan. 5. The question has entered upon a new phase, (evidently a very serious one.)

Third Dispatch.—The Diet is convoked for Dec. 27. The cantons have been instructed to prepare the *personnel* and *materiel* of their military contingent.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—All the preparations which have taken place here up to the present time, are for the purpose of moving 130,000 men after the 2d of January. The Prussian troops will be formed into nine divisions. Each corps of the army has furnished one division. The nine divisions are formed into four corps, supported by a division of reserve. Count Groeben is appointed Commander-in-Chief. The Generals commanding corps are Generals Wrangel, Wassow, Bonin and Schach. The reserve division will be commanded by the Prince of Hohenzollern, and will consist of the Prussian Guards. The first corps is commanded by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

Berne, Dec. 21.—Hopes of peace increase in official circles. Four fresh divisions are called out. The students of Zurich have volunteered for the active army. The popular enthusiasm is increasing."

The Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS ENTERTAINED BY SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 20, Captain Hartstein, Lieutenant C. H. Wells, Lieutenant E. E. Stone, Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, Dr. Maccoun, and Dr. Otis, comprising all the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, were entertained at the Admiralty House, by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, K. C. B., the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Croskey, Consul-General for the United States for this District, and Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, were also guests, with a gallant circle of naval officers, among whom were Major-General Breton, the Lieutenant-Governor; Rear-Admiral Superintendent Martin; Sir Thomas Maitland, C. B.; Captain Dacres, C. B.; Captain Stewart, C. B.; Colonel Graham, C. B. A. D. C., &c.

Sir George Seymour, in proposing the health of the President of the United States, paid a well-merited tribute to the service represented by Captain Hartstein; to which that officer responded in very terse and suitable terms. The officers were afterwards presented to Lady Seymour and family.

Among the stores found in the *Resolute* were several puncheons of fine old rum, which had been put on board in prime condition at the outset of her career from Woolwich. One of these puncheons had been sent by Capt. Hartstein to Prince Albert, as a relic of the *Resolute*. On Tuesday the only public dinner the American officers can attend in England will be given by the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth. On Christmas day the American officers will all dine with Lady Franklin.

VISIT OF OLD ARCTIC TRAVELERS TO THE RESOLUTE—ADDRESS FROM THE SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

From the London Times.

Portsmouth, Monday, Dec. 22, 1856.

Yesterday evening, being the only disengaged one, Capt. Hartstein entertained a numerous circle of gentlemen, Arctic voyagers, and others, on board the *Resolute*. Lieutenant Bedford Pim was present. He was previously acquainted with Capt. Hartstein, and the meeting between them was cordial in the extreme. Lieutenant Pim is the senior representative of the officers of the *Resolute* now in England, and we can readily enter into the feeling he experienced when once more treading the decks of the good old ship, from which he made that remarkable journey, which was, under the guiding hand of Providence, the preservation of the crew of the *Investigator*. The party last night in the Captain's cabin was a jovial one. The question of a further search for Franklin was warmly discussed, and the feeling was unanimous that another effort would be made to clear up the mystery.

This morning Capt. Hartstein received the following gratifying letter:

Shipowners' Association, Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

Sir: I have been directed to inform you that at a special general meeting of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to present an address to yourself and the officers and crew of the *Resolute*, congratulating you on your arrival in this country, and expressive of the sentiments of the Association on the generous conduct of the Government of the United States in presenting the *Resolute* to this nation as an offering of friendship and good will.

A deputation, consisting of Samuel Robert Graves, Esq., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association, James Smith, Esq., deputy chairman, and Francis Anderson Clint, Esq., were appointed to present the address to you, and they will wait upon you with the address on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, on board the *Resolute*, as appointed by you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
THOMAS CARSON, Secretary.
Capt. Hartstein, United States Navy.

The deputation [illegible] received [illegible] with all respect.

This afternoon Captain Hartstein, together with Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, proceeded by railway to visit Her Majesty's Prime Minister, Viscount Palmerston, at his seat, Broadlands, where they will spend the evening.

Nothing can exceed the hospitality of the officers of the *Resolute* to all who pay a visit to the ship.

The banquet, to-morrow night, at the Portland Hotel will be brilliant, comprising the Mayor and Corporation, and the heads of all the Government Departments.

The following letters from Mr. Marcy and the Secretary of the United States Navy relate to an offer made by Mr. Cunard, with characteristic liberality, to convey the whole of the officers and crew of the *Resolute*, on their return voyage to the United States, without any charge:

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 24.

Dear Sir: As soon as your note of the 19th inst., offering a free passage to the officers and crew of the *Resolute* on their return to the United States, was received, the matter was referred to the Secretary of the Navy. I have just received his reply, a copy of which is herewith transmitted to you. I cannot better express the President's appreciation of the courteous and liberal offer made by your Company than to assure you that Mr. Dobbin's letter fully reflects his sentiments. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

E. Cunard, Esq.

Washington, Nov. 22, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I have just perused Mr. Cunard's note to you, in which he very handsomely tenders a free passage home to the officers and men of the *Resolute*. This generous manifestation of courtesy is characteristic of the high-toned English gentleman, animated by an elevated national sentiment. Instructions and special authority had, however, been given to Commander Hartstein in regard to the return of his officers and men. The Department at this time cannot well issue new orders on the subject. In thus declining to accept Mr. Cunard's kind proposition, I beg you to convey to him assurances that the department appreciates his good wishes as fully as if the circumstances had allowed a different decision.

Very truly your friend,
J. C. DOBBIN.
To Hon. W. L. Marcy.

COURTESIES FROM THE CITIZENS AND PUBLIC BODIES OF LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 14.

We have learnt, with much pleasure, that the Mayor of Liverpool, with a just sense of the responsibilities, and a promptitude and zeal in the performance of the duties of his high office, that are worthy of imitation, at once sent an invitation to Captain Hartstein and the officers of the ship *Resolute* to visit Liverpool and partake of the hospitalities of the Town-Hall. His Worship, at the same time, communicated with the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, and sought the coöperation of that body. In consequence of this a special meeting of the members of the Chamber was immediately convened, and they expressed their obligation to the Mayor for his courtesy. They also authorized their chairman, Charles Forget, Esq., to invite, on their behalf, Captain Hartstein and the officers of the United States Navy, in charge of the *Resolute*, to a public dinner in this town. We have been favored with a copy of the invitation of the Chamber, and also of the reply of Captain Hartstein, both of which we subjoin:

American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

Sir: As Chairman of a special meeting of the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, held this day, I have the honor to inform you that resolutions were passed to the following effect: "That, highly appreciating the kindly feeling evinced by the American Government and people in restoring the ship *Resolute* to the British nation, this Chamber do invite Capt. Hartstein and the officers of the United States Navy in charge of the said vessel to a public dinner, and that the President be requested to communicate with Capt. Hartstein on the subject." I need not say I have much pleasure in handing you the above resolution, and requesting that you will inform me when it would be convenient for you and your officers to give this Chamber the honor of your company. In the absence of Mr. Thomas Sellar, President, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FORGET, Vice-President.
Capt. Hartstein, &c., &c.

Portsmouth, Dec. 20, 1856.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 17th instant, inviting myself and the officers of the *Resolute* to a public dinner with your honorable body. Highly appreciating the distinction you have thus conferred upon us, I regret that it will be necessary for us to decline the invitation, on account of our being obliged to return at once to the United States. I need not say how gratifying it will be for me to communicate to my Government the distinguished courtesies we have received during our brief stay in England, among which this invitation from the American Chamber of Commerce is particularly esteemed as the expression of the commercial interest of this country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. J. HARTSTEIN, Commander, U. S. N.
To Charles Forget, Esq., Vice-President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool.

We are sure it would have rejoiced the hearts of the inhabitants of Liverpool to have had an opportunity of testifying in some public manner their high appreciation of the late graceful and generous act of the American Government in restoring the lost ship—an act the influence of which will be deeper and more abiding than any that is produced by formal ceremony and show, and the performance of which at the present time may, we trust, be accepted as the strongest possible proof that the union of interests existing between the two nations is becoming closer year by year, and less likely to be disturbed. This is not the only evidence we have had recently of the good feeling of the American people towards this country. Witness the philanthropic liberality of Mr. Grinnell, of New-York, who, at his own expense, fitted out and sent to sea a vessel in search of the lamented Sir John Franklin. The Queen of Great Britain, as the voice of her people, has given expression to their deep sense of heartfelt gratitude for these solid proofs of fellow-feeling with the fatherland, which, we repeat, must be of infinite value, far beyond the immediate occasion, in cementing the bond of brotherhood that should hold together the people of two countries who are descended from common ancestors, who speak the same language, have the same interests, similar forms of government, and who, by cordial and hearty coöperation, may so effectually aid in crushing despotism and in promoting the spread of civil and religious liberty over the face of the globe.

Another Arctic Expedition to be Dispatched.

From the United Service Gazette.

There is now little or no doubt as to the intention of the Government to dispatch final expeditions in search of further traces for Sir John Franklin. They will probably consist of three parties, one overland, another *via* Behring's Straits, and a third *via* Davis' Straits. The Behring's Straits expedition will probably be commanded either by Captain Collinson (should he volunteer his services) or Captain Rochfort Maguire, an officer of great energy and much experience. The Baffin's Bay expedition, will, it is supposed, be offered to Captain M'Clintock; but we have as yet heard no one mentioned to command the overland route.

Opposition in England to the War with Persia.

Copies of the following, in large placards, are being posted in Manchester, and the chief towns of Lancashire, and are read by thousands: "Another war! War with Persia! Fellow-countrymen—another war!—more bloodshed!—and, if possible, more taxation! are to be the doom of the Englishman. How long is this madness to last? How long shall the Premier be permitted to repay the confidence of a generous people, by picking quarrels with half the world? In less than three years the policy pursued by Lord Palmerston, both before and since he became Prime Minister, has produced: 1st. War with Russia, which destroyed upwards of 600,000 human lives, and cost the people of England alone above one hundred millions of money! And what has it done? Let the increased sufferings of the Christians in Turkey answer the question. In addition to the Russian war, we were nearly driven into a war with America, in defence of conduct that we should have been the first to denounce, had it been attempted by any other Government than our own, and we were almost as near a war with all the petty despots of Europe, as the consequence of our bluster with the foolish King of Naples. But now we have, 2d. War with Persia. And for what purpose? The Bombay *Times* distinctly affirms that 'nine-tenths of the thinking men of India deem it one of the most insane ever undertaken, and which half of those composing it (the expedition) regard as piratical.' The London *Times* of Tuesday last, (Dec. 16,) states as distinctly that the object of the war 'is more imaginary than words can put it,' and that 'England does not know what she is fighting for. We are going to make war, we neither know why, nor venture even to pretend why.' Fellow-countrymen—has Persia done us the slightest wrong?—or, are we to become the national prize-fighter on behalf of every petty State that chooses to embroil itself with some more powerful adversary? If so, when shall we cease from fighting? When will the toiling millions of Great Britain obtain relief from the grinding taxation which deprives life of half its pleasure, by robbing industry of half its gains? But you will never have things better until the Prime Minister is bound by the law of non-intervention. Short of this he may, at any moment, plunge the people into a war that shall squander millions of their money, and sacrifice thousands of precious lives, without even asking their consent. Englishmen—The time has come to demand a total change. Exercise your prerogative as citizens of a free country, and respectfully call upon the Queen to dismiss forthwith from her councils any man who shall dare to advise a Declaration of War without first consulting the people's representatives in Parliament assembled.

WILLIAM STOKES,
Secretary to the Manchester Peace Conference.

The Proprietor of the London Telegraph—An Expose.

From the London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The reappearance of a certain "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh in the field of politics as a candidate for the representation of Greenwich, from a number of the electors of which he is said to have received a requisition, has attracted attention anew to his history and antecedents. If the pseudo-colonel had been content with the fame he has acquired as proprietor [illegible] of the *Daily Telegraph* [illegible] a member of Parliament, a public [illegible] integrity and capacity it may be useful to inquire whether he has given any conspicuous evidence of the [illegible].

Captain Sleigh made his first appearance a few years ago in our North American Colonies, as an officer of the Seventy-seventh Regiment. Having left the army, he engaged in a variety of speculations, one of which was the project of a Mr. Tremain, for a railway from Halifax to Quebec. I do not wish to lay undue stress upon the circumstances that Captain Sleigh made statements [illegible] in connection with this project, which could not be substantiated, because these statements he subsequently withdrew in a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he laid the blame upon Mr. Tremain. But his purchase of a magnificent estate in Prince Edward's Island, called the Worrell estate, and containing 20,000 acres, without having the wherewithal to pay for it, was an exploit which excited no little astonishment in that quiet colony. It is said that he managed to get into possession of this estate without the payment of a shilling, as some say, or perhaps upon a deposit of a trifling amount. This land speculation was proclaimed far and wide by his busy and not too scrupulous pen. Upon the faith, too, of this quasi-purchase Captain Sleigh managed to get possession of a steamer called the *Albatross* and commenced running her between Quebec and New-York, touching at Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Simeon Draper, the owner of this steamboat, naturally objected to see his vessel in the possession of a man who did not seem likely to pay for it. Before long the bubble burst. Captain Sleigh found himself in Halifax jail, where he was lodged for some time, and the *Albatross* was given up to its lawful owner in New-York.

The 290 electors of the borough of Greenwich, who are said to have issued the address to "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh, beseeching him to contest that borough on "advanced political principles," have probably accepted his title without asking him for a sight of his commission. It appears that the gallant "Colonel" was not long in the enjoyment of that military title. The correspondent of a Halifax journal says: "While in Prince Edward's Island, and in the full tide of glory, he managed to persuade the Government there to appoint him Lieutenant-Colonel of a militia regiment which has no existence save on paper. Very shortly after this appointment the bubble burst; all was discovered, and his promotion canceled in the most abrupt manner." The truth of the latter statement is confirmed by a reference to the *Royal Gazette* of Prince Edward's Island. The official advertisement announcing Lieutenant-Colonel Sleigh's appointment was as follows:

"Militia Adjutant-General's Office. Head-Quarters, Charlotte Town, July 30, 1852.

General Order.—2d King's County Regiment of Militia: His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to appoint Burrowes Willcocks Arthur Sleigh, Esquire, formerly of Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice MacDonald, absent from the island. By command of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

A. LANE, Lt.-Col. and Adj.-Gen."

The Lieutenant-Colonel was not permitted to draw the pay of his rank for more than a brief period. In less than four months after his appointment the following announcement appeared in the *Royal Gazette*:

"Militia Adjutant-General's Office. Head-Quarters, Charlotte Town, Nov. 19, 1852.

General Order.—His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, is pleased to cancel the appointment of Burrowes Willcocks Arthur Sleigh, Esquire, late of the 77th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d King's County Regiment of Militia, dated the 30th July last. By command of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

A. LANE,
Lt.-Col., Adj.-Gen., and Inspector of Militia."

The Prince Edward's Island *Examiner*, of April 28, a respectable journal, published by the Queen's printer of that colony, asks: "What can be thought of a man who will thus continue to usurp a military distinction to which he has no more claim than the lowest imp in his printing office?" The editor adds: "The attempt to foist himself upon the British public as a lieutenant-colonel we consider one of the most harmless of his peccadilloes. A great deal worse than that was to be expected from a man who drove poor Simeon Draper from affluence to bankruptcy—who sought to strip him of his steamboat as well as of his money—and who attempted, by a regular system of chicanery, lying, and the falsest pretence, to force himself upon this community as the owner of a large estate, and to assume the airs of a feudal lord, when he did not possess a foot of ground in our whole territory."

I have not heard that "Lieutenant-Colonel" Sleigh has commenced an action for libel against the journalists who, pretending to write with local knowledge of the facts, have made these grave charges against his character. But "Colonel" Sleigh owes it to the 290 electors of Greenwich, who are said to have signed the requisition to him, to enter into some explanation relative to the Worrell estate, the *Albatross*, Simeon Draper, Halifax jail, and his Lieutenant-Colonelcy—failing which, the constituency of Greenwich may be of opinion that the gallant "Lieutenant-Colonel" had better devote himself to the propagation and enforcement of morality and the social virtues in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, in the company of his worthy coadjutor, Mr. Birch.

Discontent in Hungary.

Vienna (Dec. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

In some of my more recent letters it has been said that things are not progressing favorably in Hungary. The Hungarians maintain that the resources of the country cannot be developed as long as its inhabitants are obliged to pay such onerous taxes, and they aver that the Imperial Government will speedily see that the burdens which have been imposed on the provinces are too heavy for it to bear. Respectable persons who have recently traveled in Hungary state that the discontent is general, "as even the peasants begin to fancy that they were better off under the old *régime* than under the new." As the taxes fall more heavily on the landed proprietors than on any other class in Hungary, information derived from them has always been received with reserve; but yesterday I was assured that the Hungarian owners of the soil spoke the truth when they affirmed that in many parts of the country it had been found impossible to raise the taxes, "because, literally speaking, the people had not the means of paying them." As a matter of course, the goods of the persons who could not pay their taxes were seized and sold, "and the present insecure state is principally to be attributed to the stringent measures of the agents of the finance department." No guarantee can be given for the correctness of this statement, but it is a positive and undeniable fact that many more robberies are now committed in Hungary than there were 10 years ago. Many landed proprietors have taken apartments in the larger towns, "because they are afraid to remain in their country houses," and the general impression appears to be that the *ci-devant* "pandours" rendered far better service against the robbers than their successors, the *gendarmes*. The majority of the latter are ignorant of the habits and language of the people, who, in general, entertain a very hostile feeling towards them, because they look on them in the light of observers of their political conduct, rather than of persons who are paid by the State to protect them and their property. It is sincerely to be hoped that one of the first measures of the Emperor, on his arrival in Hungary, in the Spring of 1857, will be to restore to the wives and children of the persons who were executed or banished during the revolution, some part of the property which was confiscated; for it is a notorious fact that even the most loyal Hungarians are of opinion that their legal share of the property ought never to have been taken from the women and children of the rebels.

Post-Office Management in Kansas.

Gov. Geary, in one of his recent reports to the President upon the affairs of Kansas, makes the following statement of the manner in which the confidence of the Post-Office is constantly violated by Government officials:

"There is another subject to which it is proper to call your attention. The postal arrangements of the Territory are lamentably inefficient. Complaints on this subject are loud and universal, and my experience has convinced me that these are not without sufficient cause. *Every package addressed to me through the mail is broken and inspected before it reaches my hands.* It is entirely unsafe to send information through the Post-Office, and more especially so to use that medium to forward anything of pecuniary value. Postmasters are either ignorant of their duty and obligations, or, being acquainted with them, act in violation of them. Indeed I have been credibly informed that in some places, persons not connected with the offices are permitted to enter and overhaul the mails previous to their distribution. This is a serious evil, upon which some prompt action is needed."

A Man Charged with Poisoning His Wife and Children.—Lieut. Graff and Sergeant Abrams, of the Eleventh District, have arrested a blacksmith, named John Rush, at his boarding-house, No. 500 North Tenth-street, on the very serious charge of having poisoned his wife and his children, by placing arsenic in their milk, during dinner, on the 23d of December. Rush has been separated from his family for some time past, and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Rush, swears that upon the day referred to her husband visited them at her residence in Ash-street, in the vicinity of Queen and Franklin, and while herself and two children were about partaking dinner the poison was administered. They soon after became sick, but medical aid was promptly at hand, and they were saved, perhaps, a horrible death. A neighbor, who had partaken of some of the food, was also taken suddenly ill. The contents of the stomach has been analyzed, and the poisonous drug pronounced to be arsenic. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Rush by Alderman Cathers, but up to last evening he avoided the officers. Three other children were absent from home at the time.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

☞ They are grumbling about Church Music in Buffalo, too. The *Express* says: On Monday evening the new chimes of St. Paul sent forth the solemnizing strains of that sober piece of music entitled, "Pop Goes the Weasel," whereto the chime man tacitly replies that by request he also played "Yankee Doodle," "God Save the Queen," and the "Marseillaise Hymn," and adds that "the steeple containing the bells, though connected with the Church, is not the Church, and therefore any tune that may be chimed is not Church music."

[illegible] Convicts have been in a very [illegible] whom is named in the last published [illegible] Gov. Clark against the [illegible] trict Attorney, which [illegible] respective trials, to be [illegible] if the Governor should publish the case, he would stand excused, if not justified.

There is now on file in the Governor's office recommendations signed by [illegible] politicians, divines, deacons, elders and vestrymen, men of wealth and high social position, for the pardon of [illegible]. Shall a Governor [illegible] ing upon such recommendations? Let a law be passed requiring the Governor, whether a pardon is granted or not, to publish, with his decision, [illegible] all the papers upon which he acted, in a [illegible] the County in which the culprit was sentenced.

ALBERT SAWIN.

A Peppery Representative—Letter from Mr. Job R. Tyson.

From the Philadelphia North American.

In your paper of Jan. 2, a dissertation appears under the editorial head, bearing the title, "Advantages of Philadelphia." With reference to the importance of completing the ice harbor at [illegible], you have chosen to say: "Let our representatives [illegible] to it, that they bend their attention to this [illegible] and urge it steadily, instead of spending their [illegible] in reaching after unattainable things—not [illegible] perhaps, if attainable."

As one of the representatives in question, and specially representing the *Second Congressional District*, in which you write, I will thank you to inform your readers for whom this is made, [illegible], and on what "unattainable, perhaps undesirable objects," the representative or representatives alluded to are wasting their time, or "spending their [illegible] in reaching after."

The language employed is unequivocally condemnatory. It is equivocal only with respect to its particular application. I therefore respectfully request you to elucidate your meaning, that is, to name your man, and to designate "the unattainable, perhaps undesirable objects," to which you specially refer.

Be pleased to insert this note in your next [illegible] in order that the reading public, before whom the [illegible] situation appears, may be enlightened by your explanation, as well as possibly disabused by [illegible] which (if it involve in any degree the representative of the Second District, however remotely or indirectly,) may be promptly expected from

Your obedient servant, J. R. TYSON.
Washington, Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.

Suicide in Newark, N. J.—The Englishman who committed suicide by hanging at the corner of Market and [illegible] streets, on Tuesday evening, was a [illegible] named [illegible] Makinson. An inquest was held [illegible] afternoon by Coroner [illegible], and Osborne, on which it appeared that he left his home on Tuesday, and not returning in the evening his wife became alarmed for his safety, as he had been in low spirits for some weeks in consequence of a pecuniary loss. On sending to the shop in the [illegible] it was found impossible to open [illegible] force, when the body of the deceased [illegible] floor. A twine string was fastened about his neck and attached to the door; and he had evidently stood upon a stool and thrown himself in a horizontal position, in this way causing strangulation. [illegible] pockets were found a small [illegible] phial containing a few drops of some fluid, but [illegible] analyzation by Dr. [illegible]. Mr. Baldwin, who attempted to commit suicide [illegible] Hudson, on Monday night, by cutting his throat, repeated the experiment on Tuesday, by [illegible] himself with a handkerchief. He was [illegible] ever, at that time, but death ensued on Tuesday night.—*Advertiser.*

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.—The alarm of fire about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning was occasioned by flames having been issuing from a dwelling known as the [illegible] House, situated on President-street, near Fawn, occupied by [illegible] Duggan, who had barely escaped with his wife and children when the flames burst into the room he occupied. Several other persons in order to save their lives were compelled to jump from the upper stories of the building, two of whom were badly hurt. Three brick dwellings, adjoining, were burned to the ground, and were occupied respectively by Thomas Robinson, Henry Barnes and John Madden, neither of whom saved any, or very little of their furniture, and but one of the party was insured, John Madden, who has a policy in the [illegible] Office for $400. Adjoining the buildings on the north was a stable belonging to Messrs. Whiteley & Welsh, which at time contained two horses, which were with some difficulty saved from the flames. The lumber yard in the rear of the buildings was several times on fire, and would have been destroyed also had it not been for the unceasing exertion of the firemen. The buildings belonged to Mr. John J. Griffith, and are fully insured in the Athenæum Office, London.—*American.*

Serious Railroad Accident.—An accident of rather a serious nature occurred yesterday on the Northern Central Railway, at New Cumberland, about four miles this side of Harrisburg. It was caused by a bridge crossing a stream at that place having been fired, as is supposed by a spark from a burthen train, and occurred to the train which left Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning for Harrisburg, under the charge of Capt. Randolph. He had been notified at York, by Captain John [illegible], of the down passenger train, of the burning of the bridge, was approaching it very slowly, and carefully, and being on the lookout he discovered that the train was approaching too closely, and [illegible] called the engineer to reverse his engine and jumped from the train, falling down the embankment and receiving some slight injury. At almost the same instant, the engine went over the edge of the old bridge, and breaking loose from the train, tumbled into the stream below, carrying the engineer, Mr. [illegible] Gerrick, down with it—the fireman saving himself by jumping off. As the engine went down, it [illegible] some cases exploded, and is so wrecked as to be almost useless. The engineer was so seriously injured that but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Baltimore Sun, 2d.*

Catholic Excitement at Vincennes, Ind.—There is great excitement in Vincennes, occasioned by a Mrs. Crawford, of Cleveland, Ohio, claiming her three children, placed in the Catholic Asylum by her husband. The woman visited the asylum and requested leave to take away her children. The nurse refused, when she clasped up one of the children and fled with it in her arms. She was followed by the nuns and others, and a scuffle ensued in the streets, the mother fighting desperately for her child. Some of the citizens interfered in behalf of the mother, and she took the child away. The matter is now in Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus.* The excitement runs high, the sympathies of the populace seems to be with the mother, and should the Court give the children to the nuns, serious disturbances seem inevitable.—*Cor. Louisville Courier.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A kidnapping excitement exists among the negroes at Salem, N. J. The *Standard* says that last week one of the city officers was compelled to take under his charge a strange negro, and lodge him in jail, to protect him from a mob of his own color. They had conceived the impression that he was a spy, sent there by kidnappers for the purpose of [illegible] the locality of certain fugitives. When taken by the officer, he was in the hands of the mob, who were determined to disqualify him from carrying out what they supposed to be his mission. The jail was watched the entire night by the negroes, and had the darkey been caught his fate would have been [illegible].

While some ten or twelve of the Hazard Powder Company's teams were on their way to New-Haven with gunpowder last week, they stopped over night at a safe place in Wallingford, and in the morning, upon examining their loads, they missed three of the kegs—one from each of three teams. The fact was at once communicated to Mr. [illegible], who sent Mr. Daniel Ames, of Enfield, to Wallingford, where, with the assistance of one or two persons, the hunt soon terminated in the discovery of the thief and [illegible] stolen property. The name of the individual is [illegible] Brownson, and the powder was found in his [illegible] house.

On the 1st inst., as Dr. A. [illegible], with his horse and buggy, was crossing the bridge which spans the B. and O. Railroad on the Washington turnpike, in Frederick County, Md., his horse took fright at a locomotive lying in the deep cut and [illegible] by it, until on the bridge, when he ran down the hill, upsetting the vehicle and dashing it to pieces, and dragging the doctor some distance. The doctor, however, escaped most marvelously with his life, sustaining only some painful bruises.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association met on the 30th ult., at Columbus. About 100 of the [illegible] active and successful teachers in the State were present.

A lady in Bridgeton, N. J., has sued the proprietor of an oyster stand for spilling soup upon her dress, thereby ruining it. The damage is laid at [illegible].

The I. O. O. F.'s in the United States number 193,614, with 3,307 Lodges. Relief afforded last year $402,199 21. Total receipts $1,[illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this City and vicinity for TWELVE CENTS a week. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening (Sundays excepted). One edition will be issued at [illegible] and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be [illegible] at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday [illegible] THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts, in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT ANSWERABLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

Congressional Corruption—Important Movement in the House.

The country is indebted to Hon. Mr. KELSEY, of this State, for calling the attention of the House of Representatives to charges that have been publicly made against the integrity of some of its members. Its obligations are still greater to Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, for giving to the House and the country, facts within his own personal knowledge, of the utmost importance, in connection with this subject. Mr. KELSEY, it will be seen, merely sent to the Clerk's desk an editorial, from the DAILY TIMES of the 6th inst., and, based upon its charges, a resolution calling for an investigation. This was met, at the outset, by the usual attempt to sneer the whole thing out of countenance, by stigmatizing it as only a "newspaper assertion," but this game was blocked by the prompt and manly declaration of Mr. PAINE, that he knew the charge to be substantially true—that *a distinct proposition was made to him, by a member of the House of Representatives, for a vote in favor of the Minnesota Land bill, and that Fifteen Hundred Dollars was promised for such a vote.* He furthermore declared his readiness, if called upon, to give his testimony upon that subject.

This prompt declaration rather disconcerted sundry honorable gentlemen who had expected to escape the inquiry under the cover of superior respectability. The usual slur at the newspaper press no longer availed them. They were confronted by one of their own number—by one whose integrity was not only proof against the attempts at corruption which had greater success elsewhere, but who felt sufficient interest in the honor and character of the body of which he is a member, to be willing to incur some personal risks in the endeavor to purge it. After his statement, it was not easy to resist inquiry. We presume, therefore, the investigation which was ordered will be entered upon. We cannot say that we have any overweening confidence in the result of such a proceeding. Men who engage in this business of buying votes are generally shrewd enough so to cover their steps as to render it very difficult for legal inquiry to track them. We have no doubt, however, that enough will appear, under any fair and reasonably close investigation, to satisfy the public at large that the charges made were not without foundation,—that there are members of the House of Representatives *who take money for their votes*, and who are interested pecuniarily in the success of measures which they endeavor to pass.

We have no desire to make the remarks of members upon the Newspaper Press, in connection with this matter, the occasion of special comment. However mortifying it may be thus to see a large and influential profession,—one which enlists in its service no inconsiderable portion of the mental ability of the day and which is generally conceded to exert a degree of influence, by no means contemptible, upon that public opinion which is the basis of all our laws,—so sweepingly stigmatized by men who owe all their importance, and the very position from which they utter their denunciations, to its exertions, we derive consolation from the fact that it is not likely to be annihilated or seriously crippled by their hostility. If it can survive the reproach of having elevated them to power, it may safely defy any degree of malignity with which they may choose to requite a service for which they are more justly reproached in other quarters. Meantime, it is not a little amusing to hear Mr. A. K. MARSHALL gravely talk about the danger of his elevating anybody, or anything, into any sort of respectability; and it certainly can excite no other feeling to see Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL turning up his official nose at the "manufactured rags, and lampblack and oil," which have kept him now, for a good many years, from the insignificance which, but for their friendly aid, would have been his lot. As for the Washington *Union*, no one will be surprised to find that paper incapable of taking any other view of this subject than the one dictated by its partizan hatreds and expectations.

These charges against the integrity of some men who hold seats in Congress, derive none of their importance from having been made public through the Press. They are neither more nor less worthy of attention on that account. They get into the Press because they rest upon some authority. It is absurd to suppose that a newspaper which depends solely and exclusively upon public favor for its life, will recklessly hazard that favor by indulging in false and malignant charges against any body of men. If there were no other motive to restrain it, it could not afford to do so. It would be sure in the end to suffer by such a course. And, on the contrary, when the editor of a public journal is satisfied, upon evidence sufficient to carry moral conviction, that the interests of the people are betrayed,—that venality and corruption control, to a great extent, the legislation of the country, he is false to the public he assumes to represent, as well as to his own conscience, if he fails to expose and denounce it. And whether any legal or official action follows such a course, or not, his action, if dictated by a sense of duty and guided by intelligence and good faith, will not be without effect upon the public mind.

Broadway Railroad—Decision of the Court of Appeals.

We publish in full, in another part of this morning's TIMES, the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the grant by the Common Council of this City to JACOB SHARPE and others, of the right to construct a railroad in Broadway. The importance of the question renders the decision of interest to the whole community, while the doubts that have arisen as to the specific character of the decision itself, require the publication of the document *in extenso*. The decision of the Court, it will be seen, was embodied in an opinion written by the Chief Justice DENIO. Justice COMSTOCK, however, while concurring in the decision, dissents from some of the views set forth by the Chief Justice.

Soon after this grant was made, it will be remembered, application was made to the Superior Court, at General Term, for an injunction, which was granted. From this judgment the grantees appealed, and the Court of Appeals have now *reversed* it and awarded a new trial.

The ground upon which this decision is made, it will be seen, however, is purely technical. It was not proved that the parties who applied for the injunction were the owners of lots on Broadway, or that they would be specially injured by the construction of a railroad on Broadway. The Court hold, therefore, that the action cannot be sustained on their behalf.

But the Court lay down certain principles in regard to the general subject, which are of the utmost importance with regard not only to the future legislation of the City, but to its past action concerning railroads in the public streets. The Court holds that the establishment of a railroad is not within the jurisdiction conferred upon the Common Council over the roads and streets of the City,—because it is not an object of the same public nature with those which roads and streets are designed to serve. Besides this, it is held that the grant was a franchise, conferred upon the grantees in perpetuity, and therefore beyond the power of the Common Council. The right of making such a grant, and of authorizing the construction of a railroad in any of the public streets of the City, rests, according to this decision, with the Legislature. And if the road had been constructed, under the grant of the Common Council, it would have been a public nuisance.

Judge COMSTOCK holds that a railroad may be built, which shall not necessarily be a franchise or monopoly,—provided it is left open to the general use of the public:—and that a highway and a railroad track may coexist and constitute one public easement. He holds that the Common Council has power to authorize *such* a railroad; but whether the Broadway railroad would or would not have been such a one, is a matter of fact which has not been determined. This particular grant, however, was clearly made as a franchise. The effect of the ordinance was no less than an abrogation by the Common Council of their powers and duties over and concerning the public streets, and a surrender of a considerable portion of those powers and duties into the hands of private individuals, or of a private corporation. This, Judge COMSTOCK says, the Corporation of New-York cannot do;—and he therefore regards the ordinance as null and void.

The case must now go back to the Superior Court for a new trial. It is clear, however, from the general tenor of this decision, that the Court of Appeals would never sustain the validity of a grant by the Common Council for a Broadway Railroad. Such a grant must come from the Legislature.

The Latter Days of the Hudson's Bay Company's Monopoly.

The monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company has been, for some time, a topic of animated discussion among our Canadian cotemporaries. The Monopolists have defenders as well as opponents, but the latter are the most numerous, the most intelligent, the most influential. They have, moreover, the right side of the argument, and, sooner or later, are bound to succeed.

If the reader will look at the map of North America, he will see that Canada proper forms a minute portion of the British possessions on this continent. To the Northwest, the country, lying between 48° and 55° north latitude, and extending to the Pacific Ocean, falls under the dominion of the Hudson's Bay Company, through whose avarice it is effectually closed to cultivation and improvement. The abolition of those exclusive privileges originally granted in the Company's charter, as far as they relate to this vast tract of land, is now agitated with energy by the Canadians, and to accomplish their object, they ask the Imperial Government to put an end to the monopoly. The question, involving, as it does, the opening up of a new field for commerce and enterprise along our own borders, concerns ourselves as well as our Canadian neighbors.

There are many unanswerable reasons why it is in the interest of Great Britain to yield in this matter to the wishes of her dependency. It is a truth too well known for contradiction, that the people over whom the Hudson's Bay Company's jurisdiction extends, have no means for the redress of wrongs—that the unfortunate Indians are maltreated with impunity—that settlers have no option but absolute submission to the arbitrary sway of an irresponsible power. These facts alone are sufficient vindication for a strenuous effort to release the Territory from its present tyrannical rulers. A century ago, before the resources of the Provinces were developed—before a Representative Government existed, and before emigration and an increased native population had given it the importance it now possesses—there might have been some excuse for entrusting the Hudson's Bay Company with the preservation of peace over an extensive and unpeopled region. But circumstances have changed. Emigration is fast filling up Canada, and her citizens are looking westward for new fields of enterprise. At present they turn to the Territories of the United States, and utterly ignore their own. They will not emigrate to the British Northwestern Territory and voluntarily subject themselves to the despotism and caprice of the Company that controls it. What follows is a matter of course—to be demonstrated with mathematical precision. The evil may not be felt now;—the time has not arrived;—but it must happen that the British-American settlements, with no interior to receive their surplus population, will be checked abruptly in their natural growth, and, confined to the narrow strip on the Lake shores, their prosperity will receive a check.... On the other hand, what a splendid future lies before them! Why, in the name of common sense, should not the whole of the Hudson's Bay territory be placed at once under the jurisdiction of the Province to which it rightfully belongs? If the British Government is sincere in its desire to promote the welfare of its North American colonies, the entire country should be free—free without a shadow of restriction—to commerce and emigration. The policy which would suggest any other course has, long since, been proved unsound, ruinous, suicidal.

It is now nearly two hundred years since a Charter was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company to monopolize the trade of this Northwest territory. At the present day it claims the same privileges. Several millions of arable acres are thus reserved as a hunting ground for the Company's use. A monopoly in any sense is odious, but the one under consideration is not only grossly unjust, but it is a drag upon the legitimate enterprise of the Canadian people and an insult to their loyalty. Prevented from entering into competition for the trade of a vast portion of their own country, they are likewise unable to settle there, or to develop its resources. A policy so unwise, to speak in no harsher terms, can only find a parallel among the Japanese, or in Brazil, where the Amazon is still closed to commerce and navigation.

It has generally been supposed that, from its northern situation, the great Northwestern Territory is uninhabitable. But this is an error. From recent scientific observations it has been ascertained that the climate is much milder than the climate of more Southern latitudes on the Atlantic slopes. The country to which the Canadians most urgently claim access, lies between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, running up to 55° North lat., and covering some four hundred thousand square miles of land. Two-thirds are said to be prairie, well watered, and supplied with coal. The country, in fact, holds out unexpected inducements to the settler. To the far North, where a colder climate precludes cultivation, minerals are known to abound,—while to the far West, a comparatively easy passage across the Rocky Mountains opens a route to the Pacific. The profits which have hitherto accrued to the Hudson's Bay Company from their exclusive privileges have induced them always to conceal the advantages that this vast Territory offered to the settler. But the people of Canada are now wide awake. They feel that they are unjustly dealt with. A motion, we are told, will be made in the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature to petition the Home Government to abolish the monopoly, so that all who choose may compete with the Hudson's Bay Company in the Northwestern trade. If this movement is carried out successfully, we shall witness, within a few years, a new region opened up and a flourishing trade established. If the climate is all it is represented to be, emigration will follow as a matter of course. We do not see how the opponents of this monopoly can fail, if they agitate the question with proper energy and spirit. But if they should fail, and, through the ignorance of British officials or by the Company's superior influence, the appeal to the Imperial Government is disregarded, we may expect at no distant day to see the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company defied within its own jurisdiction. The people of Canada, judging from the tone of their press, seem determined to exercise their right to share in this trade—now held by a few individuals to the great injury of settlers in the Territory and the detriment of the country at large.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of Government in its foreign intercourse. It has in view, of course, the extension of Government aid to the pending project for the connection of the coasts of Newfoundland and Ireland by a submarine cable. The provisions of the bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices, will be found stated in the telegraphic report of the Congressional proceedings. The House bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was passed. The Iowa election case was again considered, but no question was taken. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information relative to the interference of the Venezuelan Government with American citizens gathering guano on the island of Aves, in the Caribbean Sea, and whether any measures have been taken to obtain redress. Adjourned to Monday.

The House passed twenty-one private bills, and was about to adjourn, when Mr. KELSEY of New-York rose to a question of privilege, which caused a great deal of excitement. The matter will be found noticed fully elsewhere.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Another heavy day's work was gone through with in the Legislature yesterday, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic report. In the Senate there was little done of interest to our City readers. The Sickles and Barr contested seat matter was the special order; but, after a two hours' speech from the former gentleman, its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday.

In the Assembly, among a great variety of matters, a bill was introduced by Mr. LEAVENWORTH to define the law relative to commercial paper. It does away with days of grace on all negotiable paper, and makes notice of protest by mail, the postage being paid, sufficient, such notices being sent to the residence as stated on the bill of draft, or as ascertained after diligent inquiry. A joint resolution was introduced requesting our representatives in Congress to use their efforts to obtain a repeal of the duties on Sugar and *Molasses*. The resolutions urging Congress to adopt measures for the protection of life on the coast, were adopted. Adjourned to Tuesday.

THE CAMELS ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.—The accounts received from Texas in relation to the experiment of domesticating the camel for use in the Army of the United States, on the southwestern plains, continue to be most encouraging. The animals are in the care of a company of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, stationed at Camp Verde, Texas, where large stables have been recently erected by the troops for their accommodation. It has already been ascertained by repeated experiment that more can be done in the way of transportation by six camels in five days than by two six mule teams in ten days. The camels make a trip from Camp Verde to San Antonio (sixty miles) and return in six days, with more loading than the teams, and... usually take ten or twelve days for the trip. The rutting season commenced a month since, and in due time we shall learn the success of our camelships in rearing their humpbacked families in the country of their adoption.

GOLD MINES AND COAL MINES.—Coal is more valuable than gold, especially in cold weather, but that is no reason why gold should be treated with contempt. Coal answers one purpose and gold another; with gold we can buy all our foreign luxuries, which coal could never pay for. One of our cotemporaries commends the shrewdness of the Pennsylvania Dutch in digging coal while all the rest of the world were running to California to dig gold. But the Pennsylvania Dutch have had very little to do with unearthing the wealth of the coal mines of Pennsylvania. But for the intelligent enterprise of Boston, New-York and English capitalists, and the industry of Irish laborers, the black diamonds of Pennsylvania would never have been brought to light. Pennsylvania Dutch, indeed! For all that the Pennsylvania Dutch have ever done, the forty millions worth of coal that has been brought to market the past year would have been still lying in the Lehigh mines.

A COMMON CASE OF INSANITY.—It is stated that one of the lunatic ladies in the State Asylum at Utica is afflicted with the illusion that she is the wife of the President, whoever he may be. She at present calls herself Mrs. PIERCE, and her attendants are anticipating that she will believe herself to be Mrs. BUCHANAN after the 4th of March. This is a very common form of lunacy. There are a good many old women in trousers, outside of the Lunatic Asylum, who fancy themselves Mr. BUCHANAN's better halves, and expect to be on quite as intimate terms with him as any wife could be after the 4th of March. And, like the lunatic lady in the Asylum, they have labored under the same delusion touching many of Old Buck's predecessors. No allusions to General CASS are intended. No, Sir.

Dialogue in Broadway.

Dramatis Personæ, John Van Buren and a Republican Friend.

REPUB.—JOHN, is CASS going as Prime Minister into BUCHANAN's Cabinet?

JOHN.—I don't know, nor care.

REPUB.—I hope he will, as the Old Fogies will then be together. Old Buck is at least thirty years behind the age.

JOHN.—Yes—but it won't do to put Old Buck *back* thirty years, for you *put him in a d—d bad spot!* (Exeunt omnes.)

A Deserving Object.

A grand Promenade Concert and Ball is to be given at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening *of next week, (Jan. 15,) for the benefit of the* NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, an institution which has been sustained hitherto by a number of ladies, aided to some extent by public benefactions, and which is doing an immense amount of good within the sphere to which its operations have hitherto been limited. Its object is to take care of *infants*, who are deprived of maternal care by poverty, sickness or death. Any one who will visit the institution in Sixth-avenue, just above Fourteenth-street, will find abundant reason for feeling a warm interest in its prosperity.

The Concert and Ball next week will be one of the most brilliant and attractive of the season. It is arranged, we understand, that fifteen per cent. of the profits will be given to the Woman's Hospital in Madison-avenue.

Tickets, at $2 each, may be obtained at the Advertising Desk in the Office of the DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New-York Fillibusters—Their Glory, Wounds and Discretion.

War is generally a dangerous pastime, for, according to the poet, "the paths of glory lead but to the grave." But our friends who have rushed from this City to the succor of Gen. WALKER, and held commissions under that great patriot, or flourished about here in brilliant regimentals, have been blessed with a kindlier fate. A few have smelt powder from the cannon's mouth, while a few have smelt the quality of the army rations—and returned. One or two bear the scarred evidences of brave conduct at Rivas and Granada, and Santa Rosa. Of those whose names were made familiar to the public by their arrest on the 24th December, 1855, as passengers by the steamer *Northern Light*, or have sprung into notoriety since, every one, we believe, is at present enjoying a fair measure of health and activity.

Col. G. B. HALL, who served as Lieutenant in the New-York Volunteers in Mexico, and was made Brevet Major by the Legislature of this State, was early appointed Commissary-General, with rank of Colonel, by WALKER, and has spent some months in Nicaragua, being once or twice in action. He is at present in the City, and will sail for Nicaragua with the next steamer. Col. HALL has suffered somewhat since his return, from fever and ague.

ADDISON FARNSWORTH, one of the "*Northern Light* fillibusters," held an office in the Custom-House at the time of his arrest, and was suspended in consequence. He is not at present in good odor at the head-quarters of the fillibusters in this City,—being charged with loud professions of sympathy for WALKER, and subsequently turning back on the cause and getting reinstated in the Custom-House. But who can blame him for preferring the punctual pay of the United States Treasury to the uncertain disbursements of the Nicaraguan Commissariat. Lieut. FARNSWORTH never got as far as Central America, but he was a Lieutenant of the New-York Volunteers, and showed no deficiency in courage in Mexico.

Col. FRANK ANDERSON was one of the 56 who came down from San Francisco with WALKER in June 1855, and has been elevated to his present position for conduct satisfactory to his chief. About a year ago, he was presented with a sword by a number of friends, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He has been the recipient of four not very severe wounds, though never permanently disabled. He sailed for Nicaragua with the *Tennessee*.

The celebrated Capt. LYSTER was also one of the "arrested fillibusters," and after his discharge went to Nicaragua and stayed about four weeks. Failing to obtain a commission he returned to this City—got off a lecture on what he had seen down there, and took occasion to chastise the editor of the *Sunday Courier*, as will be remembered. Recorder SMITH sentenced him to a month's stay in the City Prison for this little affair, and when this term of incarceration had expired, he proceeded to New-Orleans, where he is now engaged as a theatrical agent. "Capt." LYSTER sported a suit of regimentals after his return from Nicaragua, but held only a conditional commission from WALKER. The condition was that he should raise a company of volunteers here, which he failed to do. *For a while last Spring he kept a cigar store in* Broadway.

Capt. CREIGHTON was under SCHLESSINGER at the time that hero played himself out, and shortly after resigned his commission. He is at present in this City, and probably will not return to Nicaragua.

Mr. DILLINGHAM came on to New-York as secretary to Col. PARKER H. FRENCH, and continued as such while the Colonel occupied those three superb front parlors on the first floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel. He now resides in Brooklyn. He has never held a military commission under Gen. WALKER.

Capt. FARNHAM went out to Nicaragua last Spring, where he was elevated to a captaincy, and returned two months ago on a furlough on account of sickness. He had some experience in Mexico with the Pennsylvania volunteers.

A. J. MORRISON went to Nicaragua last Spring, but returned without a commission. He still remains here.

Capt. WALTERS has distinguished himself to some extent under WALKER, having been in the battles of Masaya and Granada. His company captured the first piece of artillery from the enemy at the latter place. He is said to be a brave officer.

Captain FRANK O'KEEFE came on from Nicaragua in the Tennessee.... He was in the last battle at Granada... [illegible]

Altogether, none of these gentlemen have covered themselves with more glory than wounds, and some with more discretion than both. If Gen. WALKER is kicked out of Nicaragua, they will doubtless live to fight another day.

Milder Weather—Floating Ice Plenty, but no Blockade.

There is a great deal of misapprehension outside of New-York about the amount of ice in our harbor. The loose way of stating things has conveyed the notion that we are suffering an ice blockade, than which nothing could be less true. No ice has yet made in the rivers, nor from present appearances will any, for the mercury last night at 11 o'clock stood at 30°, instead of 10° as the night before. But from the Hudson River we have been enjoying very liberal supplies during the cold snap, which seems to have reached its highest point yesterday morning. It will be remembered that the tide sets flood two hours earlier in the East than in the North River; this gives all the ice that comes down on the last of the North River ebb two hours to flow up the East River. It is this chopped "porridge ice," with occasional large cakes, that is filling up our rivers at certain hours of the day, and leaving them entirely or almost clear again at others. No ferry accidents (except, of course, on the Staten Island route) have occurred yet, though the delays have been sufficient to furnish a fruitful topic of gossip. Indeed, the ice has been a godsend to our people, who were beginning to weary of the usual Winter entertainments, such as big parties up town, sleigh-riding on the avenues, and slipping down on the sidewalks. They have hailed, with a hearty welcome, the sport to be had daily now on the ferries, and many turned out, last night, especially to enjoy it. It was a magnificent night, by the way.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad boat *John Potter*, in going to Perth Amboy, goes outside Staten Island, instead of taking the usual route up the Kills, which are frozen completely over. The *Water Witch* and *Red Jacket*, which also go up the Kills, are not able to make their trips twice a day, as usual, but get through once only, by a narrow channel, which is kept open with great difficulty, and through which their progress is very slow.

The steamboat *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, on entering her slip between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, came in contact with a large cake of ice, and carried away her stem, which disabled her from making her usual trip on Thursday evening. Yesterday workmen were engaged in replacing her stem-piece, and they have also put on a sheathing of oak, extending 30 feet on each side from the bow, which is covered to the distance of six feet from that point with a double thickness of boiler iron. The workmen in doing this had to stand on the drift ice, in the slip which had wedged itself in as solid as a rock. The *C.* will resume her trips to-night.

Long Island Railroad.

These are solemn times on the Long Island Railroad. Daylight has not shone on all its track since the first snow-storm, which came before Christmas. They had scarcely got over the ill effects of that lethargo, when the storm of Saturday last laid another. A snow-storm, however slight, owing to the peculiarly level nature of the country at the Eastern part of the Island, and the straightness of the road, is sure to block it up, as the wind sweeps the snow into the cuts and hollows. The last storm was much heavier at the East than hereabout, and the trains have only been Eastward as far as Farmingdale, 35 miles from the Brooklyn depot. They get to that place now regularly, and the Company are making strenuous exertions to open up the road to Riverhead. Three engines, for the past week, have been on the section between Riverhead and Farmingdale, using the snow-plows, but with what success is at present unknown, as they have not been heard from since they set out on the expedition. The track, in some cases, is covered to the depth of twelve and fourteen feet. Mr. S. B. BERGEN, the Assistant Superintendent, says that more money is being spent on the other side of Farmingdale, to open the road, than has been received this side since the trouble commenced. The Company have bought some 60,000 feet of lumber during the past week, and intend to build fences thirty feet from the track on either side, to partition out the snow and keep a clear road. A great deal of freight is waiting at the east end to come up. Unless matters mend we shall forget the taste of eels and fish, except such poor fresh-water specimens as come down from the back country.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

The regular meeting of the American Geographical Society was held on Thursday evening in the New-York University. Owing to the extreme cold weather, the attendance of members was small. Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the President, occupied the Chair. A communication was received from PAUL CHAIX, a distinguished Geographer of Switzerland, accompanying a description of the physical geography of Switzerland. An interesting report to the Government, by Lieutenant MAURY, on the character of the plateau extending from Newfoundland and the north of Ireland, was read. The report is founded upon the investigations of Lieut. BERRYMAN, who recently made soundings in the United States propeller *Arctic*. The deductions of Lieut. MAURY from the facts are, that in the bottom of the ocean there are no disturbing currents, and that the smaller the size of the telegraphic connection the better, provided there be perfect insulation.

Mr. J. S. THRASHER read a translation of a paper written by Don JOSE DE ARMBEIRA, a distinguished Cuban *litterateur*, in which the writer attempts to fix the location of the different points in Cuba touched by COLUMBUS on his first voyage to America. Basing his conclusions upon LAS CASAS' translation and abridgment of COLUMBUS' journal, and an intimate knowledge of the topography and geography of the Island, and aided by deducing the measurement of distances used by COLUMBUS, he is enabled to fix the location of the points described by COLUMBUS with a degree of plausibility. He criticises IRVING's deductions on this point, and endeavors to show wherein that distinguished biographer of COLUMBUS errs. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. THRASHER for his valuable paper.

A Hot-Corn Hero Dead.

Travelers in Broadway will miss an object which for a long time they have been accustomed to see. JOSEPH BUTLER, the colored cripple who vended bouquets and flowers in front of one of the fashionable saloons of our great thoroughfare, is no more. He was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his residence, No. 52 Worth-street. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body, and Dr. WELTJE made the *post mortem*, showing that deceased died from "pericarditis,"—and so the Jury found.

BUTLER was wrecked about twenty-five years ago in a whaling vessel, and was so injured that he had both feet amputated. He was born in Virginia. His age was 52 years. He was one of the heroes in SOLON ROBINSON's story of *Hot Corn*.

☞ Rev. Mr. OSGOOD, of this city, lately purchased a tract of land of eight or nine acres, at Fairfield, Conn., where he has for years spent his summer vacations. Two of his parishioners, who had seen and admired the ground, joined with a few others, and on New-Year's Day presented Mr. OSGOOD with $2,000, as a lift towards a snug country-house, and as a proof of their good wishes.

Grinding an Ax.

An enterprising gentleman, who signs his name W. S. E., was kind enough to send us the following interesting item for our local department. The intentions of the writer were, no doubt, honest and honorable; but he must pardon us for the suspicion that the last paragraph in his "item" contains a mighty big ax. We give his communication entire, however, suppressing only the names of the interested parties:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Between 9 and 10 this morning, as Mr. JOHN G. was passing through Division-street a lady nearly 70 years of age rushed into the street enveloped in flames. With much difficulty, owing to her being all of a blaze, Mr. G. succeeded in throwing a large cloak which he wore, around her, and smothered the fire. The old lady, a Mrs. H., was very badly burned. She was accompanied into the street by another lady, who was also on fire, endeavoring to save Mrs. H.—She, however, was not seriously injured. Had not Mr. G. been on the spot, as there was no one else near those on fire, the old lady, at least, must have perished in a few seconds. Mr. G. deserves much credit for his presence of mind and prompt action; he is the well-known ——— of this City, who lately has brought out an invention of his for reflecting daylight into dark buildings, likely to become of great value to down-town property. The old lady's clothes took fire from a stove.

W. S. E.

The Board of Managers of the Bible Union ... [illegible] Rev. ... of Ohio, ... [illegible]

The ... of Mr. ... [illegible] ... year, ... since Oct. ... [illegible]

From the reports of the Committee on Publication and Finance, it appears that there have been ... 701,000 pages of the revised English Scriptures ... Thessalonians and Job, within three months. ... able extracts were read by the Secretary, from ... 30 notices of the revision of Job in the ... religious press.

The Epistle of the Hebrews will be ready for publication in March.

Two independent revisions of ... were completed in December, by ... respectively at three different ... These revisions await the examination ... appropriate Committees.

The Secretary, Mr. WYCKOFF, read from ... correspondence letters from the various agents and distinguished friends.

Rev. Mr. ONCKEN and his associates in Germany ask for largely increased aid in circulating an edition of 10,000 copies of the New Testament ... in the German language, from stereotype plates which have just been completed for the Bible Union, and ... now ready for use.

The Spanish New Testament is completed to the Epistle to Philemon; and the agent in England, Rev. Mr. NEWTON, reports good progress in the ... the work.

Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, on behalf of the Siam ... urged the appropriation of a sufficient sum to ... another edition of 1,000 copies of Dr. JONES' translation of the Siamese New Testament.

The reviser of Romans communicated his willingness to devote his leisure hours ... (the Union) in the retranslation and ... tient of the most difficult portions of his work.

The Committee on Versions had held seven ... ings in the examination of correspondence and deliberating respecting the final committee on the English New Testament. They were perfectly unanimous in their views, but required further opportunity for deliberation, consultation and correspondence, which the Board unanimously granted.

The ship *Cultivator* was carried over the ... she lay yesterday morning by the ice, and ... at the Barge-Office Pier. She is very little ...

A small fishing smack, fast in the ice, passed down through the Narrows yesterday morning, everything snug about her, sails furled, &c.

The Baltimore propellers met with a great deal of ice, but came in in good season.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 10.

I.—POETRY—To Miss BLANCHE. By ...

II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE ... WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO. Chapters VII. and VIII. Written expressly for this paper.

III.—RECOLLECTIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

IV.—NIEBUHR THE HISTORIAN.

V.—THE STORY OF AN ANCIENT MARINER'S FIRST LOVE.

VI.—THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. No. III. From a Special Correspondent.

VII.—PARIS GOSSIP.

VIII.—OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—... of Congress in regard to the Territory—... of the Washington Lobby—The Land ... —Cottage Reform—National Land ... Dred Scott Case—... Message—The Atlantic Telegraph—... and the Rights of Minorities—The New-York Legislature—Value of a Good Deed.

X.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—MEDICAL ITEMS.

XIII.—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic and City.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates, payable in advance:

One Copy, one year, for............... $2

Five Copies, one year, for............ [illegible]

Twenty-five Copies, one year, for..... [illegible]

Each package must in every case be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance....... 26 cents a year.

Within the State.................... 13 cents a year.

Within the United States............ 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters including money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER AN APPLICATION of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease, and the system, afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other painful afflictions, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most torturing pains and aches, and frees the system from all attacks and disease.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold by ... FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts.; ... TON'S, No. 451 8th-av.; W. B. ZEIBER, No. ... 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, ... beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., ... instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and storekeepers throughout the world. Principal office No. 439 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c.

A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of fancy goods and toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. ... Broadway, four doors above Spring-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only parties authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—BYARS' ... Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from impure ... blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. ... severe inflammatory rheumatism, ... kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his bed most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the ... Dry Goods Store, No. 133,) a terrible case of ... ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our best eminent physicians. Principal office No. ... 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect, and instantaneous; harmless, and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS (improved); their new improvements satisfy the interested, that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad fits and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE EFFICACY OF DR. WHEELER'S ANNIHILATOR for Gout, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism, especially when affecting the head and face, is too well known to require any comment. It is for sale at the Doctor's Office, No. 486 Broadway, and C. H. RING'S, No. 192 Broadway. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis, and references to the first families in the City.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The most ... all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relatives ... circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only Salamander Safe made, and THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A SPASMODIC AFFECTION of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will, in some cases, give immediate relief. In long standing ... be used ... time. Sold by all druggists.

WINTER GLOVES.—A SPLENDID ... Glove Fur Cuff for One Dollar—all other kinds, wholesale or retail, at low prices. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. ... Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Frederick's [illegible] Tooth Wash and BUR[illegible], for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

[illegible] Hallison and Barnett's Ori[illegible] for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and [illegible] Broadway, corner Canal-st.

[illegible] Bitters.—The annexed statement of [illegible] Hayes, M. D., State Assayer, is ample testimony [illegible] scientific manner in which this medicine is [illegible] and recommends it to Professional men. [illegible] A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to the State of Mass. [illegible] Boston, Dec. 16, 1853." Sold by Agents everywhere.

A Boon to Diseased Humanity.—That creates and reproduces new and pure blood—that acts on the liver, the heart, brain, intestines, limbs and chest—that revolutionizes the whole system—gives strength to the most debilitated and weak—that contains no mineral or other poison—such is, in truth, Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S [illegible] invigorating cordial. The extraordinary [illegible] effected by this beautiful herbal concoction has astonished all. It seems to suit every constitution, the old, the feeble, the languid, feel new life and blood is given them. The roue, the dissipated debauchee, the weak from long disease, from taking too much medicine, calomel and other mineral poisons; the young man whose manhood is wasted, where Nature's functions are inert and lifeless, experience the bliss of robust and vigorous manhood; his appetite is good, his sleep quiet and refreshing; his mind and memory clear. Sold, price [illegible] Bowery. Those proved poor, half-price.

[illegible] Kansas.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. [illegible] in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 8 [illegible] Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, Trustees.

[illegible] Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are [illegible] with great care as regards both style and [illegible]. We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices. [illegible] less than any other store in this City. [illegible] & COLLINS & CO., (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau sts.

[illegible] YOU WANT LOVELY HUMAN HAIR, [illegible] JONES' CORAL HAIR OIL RESTORATIVE, for dressing, [illegible] beautifying and forcing growth of the hair.

IF YOU WANT WHITE, CLEAR, SOFT SKIN, [illegible] JONES' ITALIAN SOAP. [illegible] cures chaps, eruptions, &c. [illegible] LIQUID ALABASTER, for [illegible] Bowery.

[illegible] oil cognac, green extract [illegible] Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all spirit [illegible] for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 [illegible].

[illegible] School of Design Lectures.—Geo. W. Curtis lectures for the benefit of the School of Design next MONDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject of the lecture—*Chas. Dickens*. Rev. H. W. Beecher lectures at the Tabernacle THURSDAY, Jan. [illegible] Tickets 25 cents.

[illegible] Chemist and Apothecary.—Pure Medicines at all hours. Eighteen years' experience in this City, in such stores as Rushton, Clark & Co., and others. Special attention to prescriptions. Please give me a call.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The last of the course of lectures before this Association will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq. Subject—*Charles Dickens*. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at SWAYNE'S, or at the door. C. F. HAYES, Chairman Com. on Lectures.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the United Central and Pearl-street Sabbath School Missionary Association will be held on SABBATH EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Addresses by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. WOOD, Rev. Dr. HUTTON and E. G. PARKER, Esq. Singing by the children. All friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to attend.

First-street Church—Between 1st and 2d avs.; R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M. The eighth sermon in the Sabbath evening series will be preached by Rev. A. A. WOOD, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] Church in Duane-street near Hudson.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. [illegible], late of Paris, France; also in the EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, by Rev. Dr. RYAN, of Baltimore. [illegible] P. M. Seats free.

[illegible] Zion Church of the Advent worships at Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Elder S. S. SNOW, the [illegible]. Subject—*The Future Life and Inheritance of the Redeemed*. Seats free.

Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Morning subject—*The Marriage Supper of the Lamb*. Evening—*The Resurrection*.

Rev. Dr. McCartee will preach in the Westminster Church, 22d-st., near 7th-av., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of Evening discourse: [illegible]

[illegible] South Africa.—Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Colonial Missionary of the Scotch Free Church at Natal, will give an account of missions in South Africa, at the Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible]—*Evangelical Religion—The true Progressive Principle of a Deathless Life*. A lecture by Rev. Dr. GORDON, in the Ref. Dutch Church in [illegible], on SABBATH EVENING NEXT. Service at 7½ o'clock.

Memorial Church.—Rev. A. B. HART will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

First-Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Henry-st., fronting on First-place, South Brooklyn.—Rev. [illegible] will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. JOSEPH HINE RYLANCE will preach at 7 P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

Sermon to Young Ladies.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sermon to young ladies in the evening.

The Divine Life Manifested.—First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

[illegible] Blanchard, from Tuft's College, [illegible] will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

Rev. A. H. Robinson will preach three times every LORD'S DAY in the Olive Branch Church, corner Madison and Montgomery sts. Subject for the evening, Jan. 11—*Adam, the representative man of all ages*.

The Third Presbytery of New-York will meet by adjournment in the session room of the Mercer-st. Church on MONDAY, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. D. TOMPKINS McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

Rev. Andrew Stevenson will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

[illegible] Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between [illegible] preaching on SUNDAY [illegible] at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible]

[illegible] Kelley Saloon [illegible] Lecture [illegible]

Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rector of Calvary, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near East Canal) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The collection will be to clear off the balance due for the purchase of this commodious Mission Church.

John-street First M. E. Church, in John-st., between Nassau and William sts.; preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., will preach before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., near Fulton, service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The English Bible*. Young Men are particularly invited.

Laight-street.—Rev. H. K. GREEN will preach at 10½ o'clock on *One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism*; after which baptism will be administered. At 7, a sermon to Young Men. This class are particularly invited to attend. Seats reserved for strangers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM and bath attached, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Breakfast during the week. Dinner and tea on Sundays. Location between 28th and 34th sts., Madison-av. and Broadway. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,869 Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, DESIRES to engage in some honorable and profitable employment for a few hours per day. Teaching would be preferable. Address ALFRED, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

MAIL CLERK WANTED—IN THE OFFICE of a Monthly Journal, must be reliable, experienced, and able to take good care of Mail Books, Mailing, &c. Address (to-day only,) PUBLISHER, at the *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, giving good references or none, and statement of experience, salary expected, &c.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our business, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD TO STOP in an office and go of errands. One who resides with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 36 Beekman-st., third story, front room, after 10 o'clock A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 253 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 35 Willow-st. References required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BURNS CLUB.—A MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Dey sts., for the election of officers and to receive new members, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. All admirers of the poet Robert Burns are respectfully invited to attend. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

N. B.—The anniversary dinner takes place on the 26th inst., at the Pacific Hotel. Tickets $3 each.

THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Birthday of Thos. Paine, the "Author Hero of the Revolution," will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29th, 1857. Tickets can be had of C. Blanchard, No. 76 Nassau-st., and of the Committee, J. Thompson, O. White and W. E. Rose, No. 73 White-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S Hospital Association, No. 83 Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will be held at the institution Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock. Members of the Society, and ladies friendly to the cause of benevolence, are invited to attend. By order of the Board. MRS. DR. BARKER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON EGYPT—BY PROF. CROSBY, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, in Willet-st. M. E. Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, on *The Philosophy of History*, by Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The course of ten lectures, WEDNESDAYS, will commence Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. Among the topics considered, will be:

The Nature of History and of the Philosophy of History.
The Unity of the Race.
The General Scheme of Human History, with the Laws of its Progress.
An outline of the course of Ancient, Medieval and Modern History, in relation to this plan.
The degree of Civilization to which each Historic Nation has attained, as seen in its Government.
The Results of History, in respect to the Destiny of the Human Race.
An account of the different attempts to solve the Problem of Human History.

Lectures on *English Literature*, by Professor GEORGE W. GREENE, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock.

Further information may be obtained at the Institute. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

DRY GOODS.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE. Commencing on Monday, 5th inst. ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST., (Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,) WILL SELL OFF his general stock of DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS, At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, mouselines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE. TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY. At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WINTER REDUCTION. In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish WINTER CLOTHING, At closing-out prices. Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of beaver, cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored dress and frock coats, heavy and superior business coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American cassimere pants, velvet, plush, cassimere and cashmere vests, all kinds of boys' clothing, and a complete assortment of furnishing goods, under-wear, robes de chambre, shirts, lap robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WET BROADCLOTHS, BLACK AND COLORED Belgian Cloths and Doeskin Cassimeres, fancy plaid Cassimeres, Linens, Diaper, Window Holland Linens, Tablecloths, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.	VISSCHER, OWEN & Co. GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH RADICALS, SCOTCH RADICALS, GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS, RED REPUBLICANS, ALL EUROPEAN REPUBLICANS, ALL PHILANTHROPISTS AND POLITICIANS, Should read THE EUROPEAN to see how American affairs are regarded from the European Radical's point of view. Published weekly, in New-York, at No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE EUROPEAN Of to-day, Jan. 10, contains, in addition to the Spirit of the British Press on United States affairs, and much other valuable matter, the following articles:

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Review of the recent article in the London *Times* on the alleged prosperity of the United States. How English Tourists in America are Dazzled and Deceived.

THE WORCESTER ANTI-UNION CONVENTION.—Whether the Union is to be adhered to under all circumstances. Whether the Freemen of the North can ever escape from the clutches of the Southern Oligarchy.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK.—Conduct of the Federal Government. How the Slave-trade is kept up. Futility of the proposed amendments of law.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE COMPARED.—Effects of a subdivision of the land.

OBJECTIONS TO THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—At the Public Charge considered.

THE NEW LAW OF WAR.—The London *Morning Post* adopts the positions and reasoning of THE EUROPEAN. How the Press on both sides of the Atlantic came to be misled on the Subject.

THE MORMON EMIGRANTS.—Why they succeed.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA.—Bad Success of Emigrants to California.

NICARAGUA.—Large reinforcements sent from the United States to Walker. The construction now put on the Act of Congress against "Hiring or Retaining."

STREET ROBBERIES IN NEW-YORK.—The Garrote.

WHOLESALE LIBERATION OF CONVICTS in New-York.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIES in the British Parliament.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Suggestion of the London *Times*.

LAWS AGAINST LIBERTY of Discussion in the United States on Religious Matters.

THE EUROPEAN Is published weekly, in New-York, at No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE SIREN OF THE SOUTH—IS THE TITLE of a thrilling original story of New-Orleans, from the pen of CHARLES SUMMERFIELD, which is to appear in the NEW-YORK DISPATCH for Jan. 11. Madame VILLIERS is a name associated with some of the most exciting events in the history of the Crescent City. The celebrated trial for poisoning four husbands, with the reckless daring of the beautiful prisoner, are yet fresh in the minds of the inhabitants of that city. The *Dispatch* is sold by all news agents. Price 4 cents.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF HARPER'S WEEKLY READY THIS MORNING. Price, five cents. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "AMY HERBERT." D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH THIS DAY: IVORS. By the author of "Amy Herbert," "Cleve Hall," "The Experience of Life," &c. Two volumes, 12mo. Paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Press.

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From the Monthly Review.

The old excellences of Miss SEWELL'S style are all here to be found; and those things which some persons have objected to in her former books can in "Ivors" scarcely be perceived at all. * * * The highest human feeling is here spoken of as it ought to be; not as the plaything of boys and girls, but as the destiny and discipline of men and women. * * * The style of the book can hardly be too highly praised. Almost everywhere we find the ease of a practiced writer, free from those affectations into which practiced writers occasionally fall.

From the John Bull.

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From the Saturday Review.

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From the Ecclesiastic.

"Ivors," the new work by the author of "Amy Herbert," is one of which we are delighted to speak in terms of the highest approval; it is, we think, the cleverest work the author has yet written; and we are especially glad to see that she has corrected some few errors which we have had occasion to point out in noticing her former tales. There is nothing either dull or unnatural in "Ivors," while the thorough good sense, high principle, and devout tone of mind, which have always characterized this author, are displayed in it to the best possible advantage. The framework of the tale is exceedingly attractive; the interest never flags.

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"La complainte," Mélodie russe, op. 33.
"Dans les montagnes," op. 34.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT. CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

"*Optimism and Uncertainties of Prediction.*"—A characteristic article from the pen of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

"*God's Play.*"—A rich, religious article by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*Letter from Washington.*"—From *The Independent's* well-known correspondent, "PUTNAM." It gives an interesting account of a slave-auction witnessed a few days since by the writer.

"*English and European Opinions.*"—By our English correspondent.

"*Letter from Western Reserve, Ohio.*" Or, Anti-Slavery, Secession and Infidelity on the Western Reserve.

"*Letter from Iowa.*"—Showing the progress of Railroads in that State.

"*Citizenship of People of Color.*"—A legal examination of the subject, by an able writer.

"*Religious Intelligence.*"—Comprising a more complete and comprehensive summary of the events of interest and importance occurring in all religious denominations than is to be found in *any other newspaper in this country*. This department of *The Independent* is of special value to clergymen and all others who desire a weekly history of the American Churches. It contains, this week, a classified digest, embracing the following denominations: Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Reformed Dutch, German Reformed, and Miscellaneous; also, *Foreign* Religious Intelligence, comprising Germany, Spain, Italy and Turkey.

"*Literary Record.*"—A weekly record of all the new books issued from the press.

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"*Editors' Book-Table.*"—Giving carefully written and discriminating reviews of several recent works.

"*City Religious News.*"—Giving intelligence, the greater part of which is first communicated to the public through the columns of *The Independent*.

"*Foreign Intelligence.*"

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THE INDEPENDENT For the coming year will present, in addition to the former plan of the paper, an entirely new feature, and one of great value, particularly to literary readers—viz.: *A Digest or Résumé of the Periodical Literature of Europe*, especially in the departments of Theology, Sacred Philology, and Philosophy.

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The departments of *Literature and Art* will be conducted as heretofore; the latter under the direction of a gentleman well schooled in Art, and whom the leading artists of this City recognize as a competent and candid critic.

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CONTENTS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

The New-Year—The Foundations—Autobiography of a Female Slave—The Steam Fire Engine—Boston, Washington and Western Correspondence—Selections—Communications—Notices of New Books—Religious Intelligence—Poetry, Miscellany and Readings for the Young.

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BALLS.

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DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 34 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD'S second term of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.,—pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon, for young ladies and gentlemen. Circulars, containing terms, &c., obtained as above.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 175 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens and [illegible] Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] Tickets to all parts of the house without reserved seats, [illegible] Private boxes $5. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, will be presented, for the second time, an English version of DON PASQUALE, cast to the full strength of the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE. On Monday will be repeated LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, which is nightly received with enthusiastic applause. All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL .... Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE .... Stage Manager.

Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.

TRAGEDY AND OPERA presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.

MR. FORREST AS OTHELLO. THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, 1857, THIRD NIGHT OF HIS ENGAGEMENT. The play sustained by the acknowledged talent of the Company; with the excellent farce of AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

To-morrow, Sunday evening, A GRAND SACRED CONCERT, BY THE GERMAN OPERA TROUPE, will be given for the first time at this theatre. Admission .... [illegible]

Doors open at 6½; to begin at 7 o'clock.

Monday—Mr. Forrest as King Lear. Tuesday—German Opera. Wednesday—Mr. Forrest as Virginius. Thursday—German Opera. Friday—Mr. Forrest as Rolla. Saturday—German Opera.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock. TRIUMPHANT RESULTS. CROWDED HOUSES. BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS. SECOND APPEARANCE OF MISS LAURA KEENE SINCE HER ACCIDENT. On SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1857. Last night of SECOND LOVE. Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, [illegible] ham, Harcourt, Misses Ada Clifton, J. Manners, and Miss Laura Keene. MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA [illegible] THE ORCHESTRA. To conclude, for the fourth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called YOUNG BACCHUS; OR, SPIRITS AND WATER. Produced with New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c. &c. Young Bacchus, with songs .... Miss [illegible] supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1857. GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT. Sixth time of THE VICTOR VANQUISHED.—Sixth night of TRYING IT ON.—fifteenth night of HIAWATHA; second night of WHO'S MY HUSBAND? Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Walcot, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, &c., &c., will perform. MONDAY—A new drama in three acts, will be produced, entitled, THE CREOLE. in which Mrs. John Wood and other favorite members of the company will appear, with HIAWATHA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. SATURDAY—Last night of the great Shaksperian comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT. The Manager respectfully invites prompt attention to the above announcement. The excellent acting of this sterling comedy at this Theatre has given the performance considerable popularity. It cannot be played after this evening. Mrs. Barrow as Viola; Miss Jane Coombes as Olivia. Mr. Burton as Sir Toby Belch; Mr. C. Fisher as Malvolio. Miss Polly Marshall as Maria. And the second night of the new comedy, OUR WIFE. The two sisters by Misses Polly and Louisa Marshall. On MONDAY—Mr. Belton, from Boston, will appear as Benedick, Mrs. Barrow as Beatrice, and Mr. Burton as Dogberry, in the Shaksperian comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of the MOUNTAIN SYLPH. To be followed by the pantomime of PLANCHE; Or, THE LIVELY FAIRIES. Planche .... Miss Price | Turlette .... Miss Herring. To conclude with the Drama of EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK Would most respectfully announce that he will give (prior to his departure on the 15th inst.) a GRAND CONCERT, AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857, For the Benefit of his Agent, Mr. D. S. BOOKSTAVER. Assisted by Signora ADELINA PATTI, Mrs. R. G. BOSTWICK, the eminent Soprano, and M. EMILE GUYON, the eminent Pianist, Who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid, and will positively appear on this occasion. Messrs. GOTTSCHALK and GUYON will play the celebrated DUET DI BRAVOURA, on Themes from Il Trovatore, composed by Mr. Gottschalk, which was played for the first time by Messrs. Thalberg and Gottschalk, and created such a furore at his last Concert, together with other gems of the great composer. Tickets $1. Reserved seats may be secured in advance at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway. N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 6, 7, will be produced BY SPECIAL REQUEST, the grand celebrated burlesque on SOMNAMBULA, in three acts, and all the original music, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the burlesque on opera of MARITANA. preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY, on which occasion J. H. BABCOCK will appear.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST DAY OF THE PRESENT DRAMATIC SEASON. THIS (Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. After which GOOD FOR NOTHING. AFTERNOON, at 3, CINDERELLA. Last day of the Bearded Giant, The Living Serpents, the Dwarf Lady, the Living Skeleton, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856-1857.—The Second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Madame SCHEERER-JOHANNSEN, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK and Mr. E. GUYON. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFIELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and E. Braun, No. 212 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the concert. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

MUSIC FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.—PHILIPP WAGNER, Professor of Music, (late of Crosby-st.) No. 13 Amity-place, north of Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., respectfully announces that he furnishes new and fashionable music for private parties, &c., with any number of instruments. Orders promptly attended to.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he has made arrangements with the Executive Committee of the Academy of Music, for a short season of ITALIAN OPERA, which will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE. TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST. At HARLEY'S, No. 94 John-st., and No. 16 Maiden-lane. Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $[illegible]. Fur Capes and Cuffs, $[illegible].

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST. JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS. The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

BOOTH'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY, BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE. For sale by CAMPBELL & SHAMAN, No. 464 6th-av., corner of 28th-st. Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

AUTOGRAPHS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS for sale or exchange. Address P. L. G., Box No. 3,097, New-York Post-Office.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Interesting Decision of the Court of Appeals.

The Opinions of Chief Justice Denio and Justice Comstock.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, DAVIS AND PALMER vs. SHARPE ET AL.

DENIO, Ch. J.—The question whether the railway proposed to be constructed in Broadway would be a [illegible] arose upon the pleadings, and it was [illegible]. The width of the street, and of the [illegible] railway, and the position of the rails [illegible] to the surface of the pavement, the [illegible] to be used and the power by which they were to be moved, with the character of the street as a crowded thoroughfare extending through the heart of a populous city, were facts about which there was no material disagreement in the pleadings. The degree of inconvenience which the railway would [illegible] to persons owning or occupying property on the street, and the advantage and accommodation it would afford to the whole community, were, if material, to be determined by the evidence. If the admissions in the pleadings showed that the railway if constructed would be a public or private nuisance, neither the testimony nor finding of the judge would [illegible] the legal result which would follow from these [illegible]. The questions to be determined are [illegible] whether the defendants had acquired a lawful [illegible] to construct the railway; and if they have [illegible], then whether what they avowed they proposed to do would, in point of law, amount to the offence of nuisance. If the transaction between the corporation on the one part and Sharpe and his associates on the other, by whatever name it may be called, was a legal act, conferring upon the latter the rights and privileges which it professed to give them, then it is impossible that the railway should have been a public nuisance, that being an offence which cannot be predicated of the lawful exercise of authority upon a subject to which it is applicable. It is therefore necessary to inquire in the first place whether the Common Council had power to authorize the construction and use [illegible] of the railway according to the provisions of the resolution. If it shall appear that the proceeding was unauthorized and illegal, then it will become important to ascertain what the character of the act which Sharpe and his associates propose to perform in Broadway would be, if it were sought to be done by individuals of their own authority. A railroad has no necessary relation to or connection with a common highway or street. It may be laid along the surface of such a road where the grade will permit it, but it may equally well run through the country remote from a highway and upon a level graduated for the purpose. When a railroad and a highway coincide, the circumstance is simply accidental. They are separate and distinct agencies to facilitate passage and traffic, and differing from each other in many essential particulars. The object of a highway or street is to afford to every citizen an opportunity to pass on foot or with his horse and carriage from one locality to another, and it is essential to the legal idea of such a road that it shall be common to all. When the question on the trial of an indictment was, whether the place where an obstruction had been put was a highway, Sir Mathew Hale said that to entitle it to that character it must be a "*way for all travelers*."—[illegible], 1 Vent. 189.) "The King's Highway" is defined in English law to be a public passage for the King and his subjects, and from thence its name is derived; and the test whether a road is entitled to that designation is to inquire whether it be common to all [illegible] (Woolrich on Ways, p. 3.) A road does not cease to be a highway by being subjected to the control of a turnpike or plank-road corporation, this being considered as a method of keeping it in repair and of taxing the travel upon it for that purpose. [illegible] Gilt, 3d Barb. 469; The Commonwealth vs. Wilkinson, 16 Pick. 175.) Now a railroad does not [illegible] traveling on foot or on horseback or with one's own carriage. It does not generally admit of these methods of passage; although when the railroad carriages are not moved by the power of steam but by horses, the tracks, when they do not rise above the street-level, may be safely crossed, and may to a limited [illegible] used for passage lengthwise. This is, however, only incidental and not a necessary feature of a railway. Those who use a railroad for its proper purpose do not travel according to their own volition, but are transported like freight or baggage by the [illegible] of the road, in their own vehicle at their own rate of speed and at their pleasure as regards stoppages and the like. But the feature which most widely distinguishes a railroad from an ordinary highway or street is that the former is a strict monopoly, [illegible] excluding all idea of competition. A traveler who wishes to go upon a railroad must take his seat in the carriage of the proprietors of the road and pay them the price of his transportation. The nature of the subject requires a unity of control and management, which precludes the existence of competing carriages. There may be rival roads, but there can be no rivalry on the same road; and no more than one road can exist in Broadway without excluding altogether every other kind of travelers with carriages. We may be allowed, without the testimony of witnesses to know enough of the method of operating railroads to say that their carriages are quite unlike the vehicles used on other roads. They are necessarily large machines occupying the space which would be required for several carriages of any other kind, and containing [illegible] enough to fill a great many of the carriages used on other streets or roads. I have mentioned these particulars which distinguish a railroad from every other species of way for the purpose of explaining the reasons why, in my judgment, *the establishment of such a road is not within the jurisdiction conferred upon the public authorities by the general laws [illegible], or upon the corporation of New-York, over the roads and streets in that City.* The power of the corporation over this subject is necessarily very large. It may lay out, open, alter, repair and amend and regulate streets, lanes, alleys, and highways, and may direct the draining, ditching and paving of them; and, moreover, the Common Council are Commissioners of Highways; and they may discontinue and close up streets in the manner specified in the statutes. (The Montgomerie Charter, Kent Charters, pp. 15, 39, and note 21 at p. 235; R. L. 1813, §§ 193 to 197; Laws 1813, ch. 118; Laws 1824, ch. 89.) But this power relates to and is confined to streets, &c., as such. Everything which is fairly within the idea of regulating, altering, repairing or amending the streets with a view to their uses and purposes as streets may be exercised by the Corporation, but the converting of a street or a part of a street into a piece of machinery for transporting persons with which the existence of a street has no natural or necessary connection is not in my judgment at all within the purview of the charters and acts of the Legislature to which I have referred. If an existing street can be converted into a railway, I see no reason why the Corporation may not authorize the laying out of a railroad where at present no street exists. They have as ample power to lay out and establish streets as to alter and amend them; and if they can consider a railway as falling within the legal notion of a street the power extends as well to the laying out of new railroads, as to changing the present streets into railroads. They can exercise the right of eminent domain in the opening of new streets, and if a railroad is only an improved species of street, the power could be rightfully applied in constructing a railroad wherever it might be considered that the public good would be promoted by it. I have examined with respectful attention the several cases in which the power which I have been examining is claimed to have been expressly or impliedly affirmed. They are, without exception cases in which the right to establish the railroad at the places where it was proposed to be constructed had been granted mediately or immediately by the Legislature. In some of them it is true the right was challenged on the ground that compensation had not been provided for the taking of, or the injury to, private property, and the objection in that respect was not allowed. (Lexington and Ohio Railroad vs. Applegate, 8 Dana, 289; Drake vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 7 Paige, 371; Drake vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, 7 Barb., 508; Plant vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, 10 Barb., 26; Adams vs. The Saratoga, &c., Railroad Company, 11 id., 414; Milhau vs. Sharp, 15 id., 193, and S. C. 17 id., 437; [illegible] vs. Pickett, id. 344; Chapman vs. The Albany and Schen. Railroad Company, 10 Barb., 360; Williams vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, 18 id., 222, now under review in this Court.) In none of these adjudications, with the exception of the case in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, has the position which I am opposing been affirmed in a case requiring its determination, though it is true in several of them, as in Drake vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, and in Adams vs. The Saratoga Railroad Company, the position has been stated, as contended for by the defendants' counsel [illegible] this case; and in others it has been assumed [illegible]. It has been laid down, and in the case in Kentucky and in Williams vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, it may be said to have been decided that the laying a railroad in a street or highway is only a new and improved method of making use of the public easement over land dedicated or appropriated for a street or highway. This doctrine has been predicated of what is truly said to be the plastic and accommodating nature of the common law. That system of jurisprudence is no doubt a code of principles as distinguished from one of positive and arbitrary prescriptions; and when a doctrine of the common law can, without violence, be applied to a state of things brought into existence by the lapse of time or the progress of civilization, it may often be properly applied, though the facts are circumstantially different from those which existed when the rule was originally established. But the difference between a highway in the country or a street in a city or village and the modern contrivance of transporting persons by railroad cars running upon a grooved iron track, is in my judgment radical in its nature, and is not capable of being subjected to the same legal rules. The Legislature appears to have taken the same view of the subject which I entertain; for whenever it has been deemed necessary or proper to allow a highway or street to be used in any extent for the purposes of a railroad, the right has been conferred in express terms. The first railroad company chartered in this State was the Mohawk and Hudson, which ran between Schenectady and Albany. The eleventh section of the act gives the directors the right, whenever it becomes necessary to cross any road or highway, to run the track "across or upon" the same. (Laws 1826, p. 289.) A similar provision is contained in all the railroad charters granted prior to the year 1836, when the Attica and Buffalo Company was chartered with the same provision, connected with a direction to the Company to restore the road so as not unnecessarily to have impaired its usefulness. (Laws 1836, p. 325, § 11.) Most of the subsequent acts granting railroad charters adopted the Attica and Buffalo act as pattern bill, with the provision respecting roads and highways which I have mentioned. In 1848 an act was passed for the benefit of associations or individuals who might engage in constructing a railroad upon lands purchased by themselves, by which the Commissioners of Highways were authorized to give a written consent for the tracks to be laid across or along the highways. (Laws 1838, ch. 300.) The Constitution of 1846 enjoined upon the Legislature the duty of providing for the creation of corporations by general acts, and accordingly in 1848, and again in 1850 general statutes were enacted for that purpose in respect to railroads containing, in each instance, a provision similar to the one which has been referred to in the several special charters, enlarged by giving the corporations of cities the powers conferred upon commissioners of highways by the statute just referred to. (Laws 1848, p. 228, § 19, subd. 5; Laws 1850, p. 224, § 28, subd. 5.) The special subject of railroads passing through or terminating in cities, early engaged the attention of the Legislature; and in particular, cases where such roads terminated in the City of New-York. Express power was given to the Municipal Government to license their location in the streets. (Charter of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, Laws 1833, p. 184, §1; Charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company, Laws 1846, p. 272, §1.) It will be remembered that the cases provided for in these statutes were railroads running from one part of the State to another, and to be located for the most part in the country, and upon land to be purchased or acquired by the companies, and when the intersection of a highway, or the running upon the streets of a city, was merely an incident of the general design, and when the whole enterprise would be greatly embarrassed or entirely prostrated unless some power to run upon the highways or streets were vested in some public body or magistrate. The acts assume that, without legislative authority, the railroad corporations would have no right to interfere with any public road or street. To leave no doubt respecting the intention of the Legislature, an act was passed in 1854 expressly forbidding the municipal councils of cities to permit a railroad *commencing and ending in a city* to be established in any street or avenue without the consent of a majority in interest of the owners of property upon the street. (Laws 1854, ch. 140.) The Corporation of New-York, in the instance under consideration, assumed to establish a railroad running wholly on a city street, without any other legislative authority than the general power to regulate, amend and alter the streets, roads and alleys of the City. Up to a certain period the Supreme Court of this State seem to have entertained the views upon this subject which I have considered sound. In Fletcher vs. The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, (25 Wend., 462,) and again in The Trustees of the Presbyterian Society in Waterloo vs. The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, (3 Hill, 567,) the question arose whether the clause in the railroad charters to which I have referred furnished a defence to a railroad company against the reclamation of the owner of the soil in a highway over which a railroad had been located. In other words, the point to be determined, in each of these cases, was whether an easement for the purpose of a highway, authorized, as against the proprietor of the soil, the laying down of a railroad upon the track of such highway. The Court decided against the railroad companies, holding that the statute related only to the right of the public, and that if it could be construed to affect the interest of the individual proprietor, it was void for want of a provision for compensation. It was held that the use of the land by the railroad company was wholly different from that *public right of passage*, to promote which highways were established. These cases, if correctly decided, are conclusive upon the question we are examining. It was said on the argument of the present case that these adjudications were inconsistent with the resolution of the Court of Errors in Bloodgood vs. M. and H. R. R. Co. (18 Wend., 17,) which is to the effect that the Legislature may authorize a private company to take the property of a citizen for the construction of a railroad, making provision for compensation. It is a sound inference from this principle that the construction of a railroad is to be regarded as a public object, and that it promotes the public good. But it by no means follows that it is an object of the same nature as that which highways are established to subserve. When an easement is granted or acquired for a public highway, the owner of the soil cannot complain of any use which the land may be put to, substantially of that character, but it cannot be lawfully appropriated, without compensation, for the construction of an arsenal or magazine, or a market, though such structures should be authorized of the Legislature for purposes purely public. It may be that in the case reported in 25 *Wend.*, the Court overlooked the principle that compensation is not necessary to be made where property is not taken, but only subjected to consequential damages by means of a public work, (see Radcliff's exrs. vs. The Mayor, &c., 4 Com t. 206, per Bronson J.) But conceding that to be so it does not effect the authority of the case as to its application to the present question.

The foregoing considerations have led me to the conclusion that the resolution of the Common Council granting to the defendants, Sharp and others, the right to lay down a railroad in Broadway, was without the scope of the powers of the Corporation and was wholly unauthorized and illegal.

But I think it was illegal for another reason. It is not pretended that more than one railway can be laid down in that street, without destroying it as a road for the passage of other carriages and vehicles. The resolution did not contemplate any participation on the part of the public, or the citizens generally, in the ownership, or in the profits of the contemplated railway. Indeed it is not susceptible, as has been shown, of any such participation. The public might indeed, as passengers, be benefited by the use of it; but as a business enterprise it was to be carried on by and *for the emolument of the associates alone.* The manifest design of the resolution was to confer on the associates the exclusive right of carrying passengers by railroad on this public street for profit, and it was this circumstance alone which rendered it of any value *to those who sought to obtain it. I will suppose* that it would be wholly unobjectionable as an obstruction in, or an interference with, the street, and that it would not impair in the slightest degree the adaptation of that thoroughfare for all other purposes for which it could ever have been used. The right granted to these associates would be the very definition of a franchise. The privilege of making a road or bridge, or of establishing a ferry, and of taking tolls from the citizens for the use of the same, are among the most common examples of a franchise. (3 Kent. Com. 458; 2 Black. Com. 37; Charles River vs. The Warren Bridge, 11 Pet. 639, per Story, J.) Chancellor Walworth in Beekman vs. The Sar. and S. R. R. Co., (3 Paige, 75,) said: "The privilege of making a road and taking tolls thereon is a franchise, as much as the establishment of a ferry as a public wharf, and taking tolls for the use of the same." The Corporation of New-York may, without doubt, make grants of this character respecting the public waters which surround the City, but independently of that power, which is in terms conferred by the charter, they have no more authority to make such a grant than any other administrative board in the State. If they could make this grant, they could charter a turnpike or a plank road company upon the City streets. They could grant to individuals the right to pave or otherwise improve the streets, and to impose tolls thereon, to be exacted from all who should travel upon them. I do not now speak of the attempt to give a power to establish a succession in the nature of corporate succession, for the grant would be equally objectionable in this aspect of it, if it was made to an individual and his assigns. The answer given to this view of the case upon the argument, was that the Board could, in the exercise of what it called its legislative power, rescind its resolution at its pleasure. Without examining the authorities upon which that argument is founded, the applicability of which to this case I am not, however, prepared to admit, I do not see that the grant would be any the less objectionable that it contained upon its face the reservation of a right to rescind it at pleasure. The Board had no power to grant to any person a franchise for transporting travelers upon the public streets for profit for a single day, and the attempt to do so was absolutely void. If the foregoing conclusions are sound, the defendants at the time the amended complaint was filed, were of their own authority, as private individuals and without any lawful right, about to convert the central part of Broadway into a railroad, by taking up portions of the pavement and laying iron tracks thereon, and putting upon those tracks cars for the transportation of passengers, for their own profit; and the only remaining question is whether the proper form of remedy has been adopted by the parties who have instituted this suit. I have already said that if authority to establish the railroad had been granted by the Legislature mediately or immediately, the road could not have been a nuisance, and this is all that the cases upon the subject in this State establish. But the defendants were about to proceed without any such authority. Before speaking of the remedy, it is necessary to determine the other question which I have stated. What would have been the legal character of the act if the defendants had been suffered to perform it? In my opinion, it would, upon the fact admitted in the answer, have been a public nuisance. Any permanent or habitual obstruction in a public street or highway is an indictable nuisance, although there be room enough left for carriages to pass; and it is not less so though the thing which constitutes the obstruction is not fixed to the ground, but is capable of being and actually is removed from place to place in the street. If this railway proposed to be constructed by the defendants was in operation, it could not fail to happen that Broadway would at all times during the day be incumbered by a great number of those large receptacles for railway passengers which are an essential part of the apparatus of a railway. If authorized by law to run upon the street, the inconvenience would have to be submitted to; but if placed there without right, the authors of the act could not defend themselves from the charge of nuisance. The authorities for this position are certain and uniform, and leave no doubt upon the question. (Fowler vs. Saunders, Cro. James, 446; The King vs. Russell, 6 East, 427; Rex vs. Carlile, 6 Carr & Payne 636; Rex vs. Cross, 3 Camp., 226; Rex vs. Jones, 3 id. 230; The King vs. Moor, 3 Barn. & Ad., 184; The Commonwealth vs. Passmore, 1 Serg. & Rawle, 219; The King vs. Ward, 4 Ad. & Ellis, 384; The People vs. Cunningham, 1 Denio, 524; Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. of Albany, 9 Wend., 571.) The question is not before us whether the advantages arising from the establishment of a railroad in the street would not be an ample compensation for all the injury and inconvenience which the public would suffer from the obstruction it would occasion. It may be that, upon the whole, such a change in the character of the street would be a public benefit, but this is for the Legislature to determine. In the case of The King vs. Ward, which was an indictment for a nuisance in a navigable river and King's common highway, by erecting a certain building of stone across the stream and water-way of the river, the jury found the fact that the alleged nuisance had been caused by the defendant, but that the inconvenience was counterbalanced by the public benefit arising from the alteration thus made. The Court held that this finding amounted to a verdict of guilty. Lord Denman, Ch. J., stated the principle with great distinctness. "In the infinite variety of active operations always going forward in this industrious community, no greater evil can be conceived than the encouragement of capitalists and adventurers to interfere with known public rights from motives of personal interest in the speculations, that the change made may be rendered lawful by ultimately being thought to supply the public with something better than what they actually enjoy. There is no practical inconvenience in abiding by the opposite principle, for daily experience proves that great and acknowledged public improvement soon leads to a corresponding change in the law, accompanied, however, with the first condition of being compelled to compensate any portion of the public which may suffer for their advantage." (See also the opinion of Lord Tenterden, in the King vs. Russell, 6 Barn. & Cress., 566.)

It is well settled, that where such an offence occasions, or is likely to occasion, a special injury to an individual which cannot well be compensated in damages, equity will entertain jurisdiction of the case at his suit; and also that the Attorney-General in all cases where a preventive remedy is called for by the circumstances, or the State, in its own name, may apply for an injunction against the perpetrators of the wrong. (2 Story's Eq., §§ 921, 923; The Attorney-General vs. The Cohoes Co., 6 Paige, 133; Barnes vs. Baker, Amb. 158; Samson vs. Smith, 8 Sim. 272; Spencer vs. The Lond. and Beirne R. Co., id. 193; Attorney-General vs. Richards, 2 Aust. 603; Corning vs. Towne, 6 J. Ch. R. 439.)

But the allegation that the plaintiffs were the owners of lots on Broadway was put in issue by the answer, and the affirmative has not been found to be true; and, besides, the Judge who tried the cause has found, as a matter of fact, that constructing the railway would not be specially injurious to the plaintiffs. I do not see, therefore, how, consistently with these findings, the action can be sustained in their behalf; and such seems to have been the view of the Superior Court at Special Term. The Attorney-General was, on that account, made a party plaintiff, but to the granting of this order the defendants objected, and from it they appealed to the General Term. By the terms of the Code, that order is reviewable here, provided it *involves the merits*, and I am unable to deny, that if the defendants were entitled to have the complaint dismissed, for want of interest in the subject on the part of the plaintiffs, the order, which virtually refused such judgment, and which admitted the substitution of a party standing in a different and better position in that respect was one which involved the merits of the action. The names of the original plaintiffs, it is true, remain on the record; but this does not improve the plaintiff's case if they are not in a situation to maintain an action. The General Term sustained the judgment on the ground that the order in question was authorized by certain sections of the Code of Procedure, (§§ 122, 173.) By the first of those sections, the Court is authorised to "determine any controversy between the parties before it when it can be done without prejudice to the rights of others, or by saving their rights; but when a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without the presence of other parties the Court must cause them to be brought in." Section 173 relates to amendments, and is in very comprehensive terms. The Court may add or strike out the names of parties or correct a mistake in any respect; and it may conform the pleading or proceeding to the facts proved, when the amendment does not change substantially the claim or defence. The section first quoted, evidently refers to cases where one or more of the original parties had such an interest as would enable him to sustain the action, but when the controversy could not be completely settled without the presence of other parties. This was a familiar rule of the Court of Chancery, which would have been properly stated in the precise words of this section. The other section contains language, if construed literally, broad enough to embrace this case. A possible construction of the power to strike out, and to insert the names of parties, would admit the striking out of all the existing ones, on the ground that they had no cause of action, and inserting an entirely new set, who really had such right, but this would be too unreasonable to have been intended. So with the unlimited provision to correct a mistake. It cannot authorize the giving of judgment in favor of parties who have no right to the subject in litigation. So, also, with the provision authorizing the conforming of the pleading or proceeding to the facts proved. This I think does not permit an entire change of parties on one side. It obviously relates to the facts given in evidence on the trial.

If the original parties had shown an interest in themselves, which would have entitled them to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court, and the only difficulty had been that the judgment would not have been complete without the intervention of a party who would represent all others who had a similar interest, the case would be relieved from its present embarrassment. The view of the Superior Court, was that it presented such a case. By section 119, of the code, when the question in an action is one of common and general interest, or where the parties are very numerous, one or more may sue, or defend for the benefit of the whole. This is also a rule borrowed from the practice of the late Court of Chancery. It would be giving an undue extension of this rule to hold it to embrace such a case as the present. The relief to be granted in this action must proceed upon the ground that the act attempted by the defendants would be either a public nuisance or the usurpation of a franchise detrimental to all the people of the State. It may not effect every citizen equally, but in judgment of law, *assuming that no special injury is shown*, they have an equal right to complain. Now it cannot be maintained for a moment that an action will lie by an individual citizen for such an offence. Such a rule would confound all distinctions between public and private rights and remedies, and would introduce inextricable confusion; and there is no authority for it *to be found*.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the judgment appealed from should be reversed. Whether the complaint should be dismissed, depends upon some other consideration. The finding that the railway, if established without lawful authority, would not be a public nuisance, was contrary to the admissions in the pleadings, and must be disregarded. It was arrived at, I presume, by taking into consideration the supposed advantages of a railway; for in one of the opinions with which we are furnished, the question of nuisance is stated to be a problem, which experience alone can solve. Experience would only be useful in balancing the advantages of the railway, against the effects of the obstruction and inconvenience it would cause. We have seen that the law regards an unauthorized obstruction as a nuisance *per se*. It is also found that the railway would not be specially injurious to the plaintiffs; but there is no finding upon the question whether they were the owners of lots on Broadway as alleged in the complaint. If the finding that it would not be specially injurious to the plaintiffs was based upon the idea that it was problematical, whether it would or would not be, upon the whole, advantageous to the persons more particularly interested in Broadway as a thoroughfare, as is highly probable, from what is said in the papers upon the general question of nuisance, the point was determined upon incorrect principle, and the question should be again submitted to the Court, with the law relating to it as here contained and settled. I am, therefore, in favor of reversing the present judgment, and awarding a new trial in the Superior Court.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, &C., vs. THE MAYOR, &C., OF NEW-YORK, &C.

COMSTOCK, J.—The judgment should be reversed for the reasons stated by the Chief Judge. I am not able however to assent to his views in regard to the power of the Common Council over the subject embraced in the resolution, out of which the present controversy has arisen. I am confidently of opinion that the municipal government of New-York may construct, or by mere license authorize others to construct an iron track in Broadway adapted to vehicles of the kind used upon railroads, and that licenses may be granted to the owners of such vehicles as other carriages are now licensed. Without going at large into the discussion, my reasons are briefly as follows:

As I have defined this power it cannot be objected to its exercise that it grants a franchise or monopoly. It is true that railroads are usually built by private corporations organized under special charters or general laws, and the right so to build and to use them exclusively becomes a corporate franchise. A road thus constructed becomes the property of the corporation which builds it, and all others are excluded from its use. But it by no means follows that a railroad track may not exist in a public highway in a city open to the public use as a street improvement, under such regulations as the municipal government, charged with the superintendence and control of streets may see fit to prescribe. The idea of a corporate franchise or of a monopoly existing in favor of individuals or associations of individuals, have no necessary connection with a railroad. Railroads are physical improvements, and they may or may not possess the characteristics of a monopoly or franchise according to the conditions under which they are built and used. If they simply constitute a feature of the public highway, and are open to the public use, then it is extremely plain that they are not liable to objections of this character.

The inquiry then next occurs, is there an absolute incompatibility between a highway and a railroad track laid upon it for the public use? This is not a question whether the track of a private corporation or of an association of persons can under municipal or legislative authority, be rightfully laid in a public street without compensation to the owners of the soil where that is owned by individuals. The course of judicial decision is certainly in favor of that right upon the ground, substantially, that the public easement or highway is not destroyed or obstructed, but only used according to a new and improved mode, although the iron track is not owned by the public and the public can only use it by riding or conveying their property in the cars of those who are its owners. But this I repeat is not the question. Can a highway and a railroad track coexist and constitute one public easement, where no person or corporation can claim an exclusive right to use the track, and when all may use it under such regulations and licenses as the municipal government may prescribe? Of this I do not entertain any doubt.

But if we were disposed to doubt upon this question, or even to deny the conclusion stated, still the inquiry is not one upon which the law pronounces a judgment until the facts are ascertained, and to ascertain them we have no power. If a municipal corporation, in the exercise of its authority over streets, determines that iron rails, and their use by the licensed portion of the public, are a legitimate street improvement, I am not aware of any power in us to determine otherwise. We are in possession of no peculiar knowledge which enables us to determine that a city government, clothed with full authority to alter, regulate and improve the thoroughfares, violates its trust, or exceeds its powers, in passing an ordinance of this kind, or in coming to such a determination and passing proper ordinances to carry it into effect. For one I do not know, and I cannot know judicially, that the street known as Broadway, in New-York, will be obstructed, or its usefulness, on the whole, impaired, by a particular kind of carriage, drawn by horses, upon an iron rail laid down for that purpose. This use of the street may have both its inconveniences and its advantages. It is not for us to say which will predominate.

Whether the proposed railway will be a nuisance is a mere question of fact, and, as such, it has been found in the negative, on the trial in the Court below, after the examination of a large number of witnesses. If it had been found the other way, then it might have been the duty of the Court of original jurisdiction to interpose by injunction, and arrest the evil on that special ground, and it might be our duty to affirm the decision. But we have nothing to do with the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the proposed change in the street. Those were considerations peculiarly addressed to the knowledge and judgment of the local government, charged with the care of all the streets in the City; and I should regard it as a usurpation, by courts, of power which does not belong to them, if they undertake to control the municipal authority in this respect. Courts are certainly not wiser on this subject than the Common Council of New-York, and, unfortunately for their right to interfere, the supreme law-making power of the State has vested in the Council, and not in them, the power to regulate and control the streets of the City.

Such are my views upon the general question. In regard to the particular resolution of the Common Council, authorizing Jacob Sharpe and his associates to construct a railroad in Broadway, I have had some doubts whether it could not be sustained as a mere license revocable at pleasure, and imposing no obligations upon the City Government. But my conclusion is that this cannot be done. The resolution in its first clauses is a simple authority to Sharpe and others to construct the road in the manner specified, but these clauses are so connected with an entire scheme that the whole must stand or fall together. As the consideration for constructing the road, the ordinance clearly contemplates that it is to become the private property of the associates. They alone will be entitled to place their cars upon it, and, within a maximum limit, they can charge what they please for the carriage of passengers. These rights are in effect granted in perpetuity, because the only provision for their limitation is in case the associates after ten years shall decline to pay such license fees "as the corporation, with the permission of the Legislature, shall prescribe." In that event, the road, with its equipments, is to be surrendered at a fair and just valuation. Taking, therefore, the whole ordinance together, and giving effect to it according to its terms and intention, it is no less than an abrogation by the Common Council of their powers and duties over and concerning the public streets, and a surrender of a considerable portion of those powers and duties into the hands of private individuals, or of a private corporation. This the corporation of New-York cannot do. Time and experience may, for aught we know, give a very unfavorable solution to the question whether this railroad or any railroad in Broadway can be beneficial to the public, but the hands of the City Government will be tied by the contract into which it has entered, and further change and improvement may be prevented by this voluntary *surrender of its own powers*. On this ground, and without looking at the question in other and more special aspects, I am satisfied that the ordinance is void, and that no effect can or should be given to any of its provisions.

(Copy) F. KERNAN, Reporter.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at steady prices. Pearls, $6½; Pots, $7 81¼@$7 87½, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at our quotations. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo, at 10¼c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—The inquiry is limited; prices, however, are well sustained.

COTTON—The market is rather poorly supplied, while the demand is fair, and prices are very firm, most owners looking for a further advance.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14⅛	14⅜
Fair	14	14⅛	14⅜	14¾

FISH—Rule dull and heavy, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely, but it is now in improved demand, at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of about 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 20
Straight State	6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 55
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian is scarce and stiffly held, but is inactive. Superfine to extra commands from $6 35@$7 62½ ℔ bbl.; 250 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 ½ for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand and is depressed, at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75@$3 81¼ for Brandy-wine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in better demand and are now worth $4 25 for prime Layer, and $3 85 for prime Bunch, ℔ whole box. Smaller packages, proportionate rates. Other articles are quiet and somewhat nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and irregular in value. We have heard of sales of only a few small lots Southern Red, part prime, at $1 57 ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 82c.@83c. for inferior to choice ℔ bush. 2,000 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46½c.@48½c. for State; 45c.@46c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in pretty good demand, and is quoted at $1@$1 32 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. 6,500 bushels found buyers within this range. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 42½ ℔ bushel. Corn is more active at higher prices. There were sales reported to-day of only about 52,000 bushels, at 65c.@67½c. for unsound; 68c.@70c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 68c.@70c. for new Southern Yellow; 69c.@70c. for new Southern White, and 71c.@75c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 500 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is fair at very firm rates,—with, however, a limited supply, and consequently light transactions.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet steady, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@5c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 100 tons Scotch Pig at $30@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 81¼@$1 87½, cash and short credit, ℔ M.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand and is quite stiffly held.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole still finds ready buyers at full and rising rates. The supply is quite light.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—90c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 80c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 44c.@50c.; and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is pretty actively sought after, and it readily brings the equivalent of 50c., cash, ℔ gallon. Rosin is salable, and worth $1 50 for common, ℔ gallon, ℔ 310 lbs.; and $3@$6 for No. 1 and white, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is dull and heavy at 80c.@82c., ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is in moderate request at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining, with sales reported since our last of only about 460 bbls., in lots, at $19 37½@$19 43¾ for old Mess; $20@$20 12½ for new do., and $17, for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and is quite firm, at from 9½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard shows less vigor. The transactions since our last reach about 310 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 12½c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $19@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is now worth 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27½c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 150 tcs. common to choice, at $3 87½@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is rather tame; prices are somewhat nominal.

SOAP—We heard of sales of 200 bxs. Castile, to arrive, on terms not disclosed.

SPICES—Are very quiet at old quotations.

SUGARS—The market is still pretty brisk and buoyant. Yesterday's sales were 1,150 hhds. To-day, sales transpired of about 450 hhds. Cuba, in lots, at from 8¾c.@10¼c., with (for two days) 1,150 bxs. Havana, at from 9c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime bought at 11¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are comparatively scarce and quiet, yet very firm.

WHISKY—Is more inquired for, and is doing better; 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold at 28c.

[illegible], I [illegible]. Whiskey, [illegible] with very little to be [illegible].

FREIGHTS—Were fairly brisk and buoyant, though the cold weather and large quantities of freight the Engineers entirely impeded operations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Conductor PUTNAM, of the Bangor and Portland Railroad, provided himself with a clergyman and other appurtenances, last Saturday, and was duly united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss FULLER, soon after leaving Bangor.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Worsted, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 40 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 40 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door from 18th-st.

Boats and Oar Maker.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 220 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Office Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD..................120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers)......61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,251 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. 2,796 General Post-Office.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, AND EVERYTHING complete, with a never-failing supply of water, winter and summer. There is no better business for making money, if it is well attended to. Reason for selling out, the owner has other business in his hands more suitable to his health. Price $1,500. $3,000 may be cleared in one year, if enterprising parties take hold of it. Apply to DELAHURST & McCLANE, Jefferson Market, between 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

TO GRANITE CUTTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, having a Granite Yard connected with his Marble Works, wishes to dispose of the granite business; this is a fine chance for any wishing to enter business, as it is long established and remunerative, and requiring only a capital of about $1,500. Address (with name and residence, as none others will be noticed,) GRANITE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK, TOOLS and good-will of a carpenter's shop, in a good location, doing an excellent business, &c. The whole will be sold very cheap. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at No. 93 Mangin-st., East River, between 12 and 3 o'clock, daily, until sold.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., of New-York, composed of the undersigned, and the partnership under the name and style of ROBB, HOGE & WILSON, of Liverpool, composed of Mr. C. R. WILSON and the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation for respective firms.
WILLIAM HOGE.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. JAMES ROBB.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED with me my brother, Mr. THOMAS E. HOGE, and will continue to transact business from this date, in the City of New-York, under the name and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., and I have associated with me, in the Liverpool firm, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of that place, and will transact business there from this date under the name and style of HOGE & WILLIAMSON.
Jan. 1, 1857. WILLIAM HOGE.
Office in New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED with us Messrs. CHARLES D. WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON, and THOMAS L. HALLETT, and will transact business from this date in the City of New-York, under the name and style of ROBB, HALLETT & CO., and in Liverpool under the name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., in the latter place, as successors of the firm composed of the late R. Wilson, Esq., and of W. E. Hallett, Esq.
Jan. 1, 1857. JAMES ROBB & CO.
Office in New-York, No. 38 Wall-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.
WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 18 Cortlandt-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)
R. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. R. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO. expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.
JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
F. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. LYON & CO. have this day admitted into their firm as partners, ROBERT SHAW and MORRIS SOHER. The undersigned will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, under the firm of WM. H. LYON & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 4 Dey-st.
WILLIAM H. LYON,
WARREN W. LYON,
ROB'T. SHAW,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. MORRIS SOHER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.
JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
F. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, JAMES ARMSTRONG, and JAMES H. WESTCOTT, have an interest in our business from this date.
CARTER, QUINAN & DE FOREST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore known as SMITH, LUMB & CO. was this day dissolved by limitation, the undersigned withdrawing from said firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. JOHN ADAMSON.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The stock of this celebrated ware, formerly located At No. [illegible] Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

FARMS FOR SALE.

[illegible] LANDS [illegible]
New-York, [illegible] LAMSON, [illegible] have established a branch of their business [illegible] above, where one of the firm will be found [illegible] of buying, selling and locating lands [illegible] have on hand a large quantity of lands [illegible] in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota [illegible] on the line of the proposed railroads [illegible] exchange for City property [illegible] other marketable securities. Address [illegible] WILLIAMSON, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, IN THE healthy and growing village of [illegible], N. J., [illegible] miles from New-York, and half a mile from the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, from which there are [illegible] six times daily for New-York. The farm [illegible] acres of land, of the first quality, valuable for [illegible] grass or grain, (the most of it being in meadow,) [illegible] acres of wood land. The land is well watered by brook and springs. On the premises are a good [illegible] house and barn, &c. The subscriber, being [illegible] acquainted with the premises, is prepared to [illegible]. Terms easy, $1,000 cash only [illegible] can remain on bond and mortgage. Address or apply in person, M. DANIELS, No. 17 [illegible], N. J. or SAMUEL EDDY, No. [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Brookside, on Mansion and Garden sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. [illegible] [illegible] acres of land in high cultivation. [illegible] is large, built in the best manner, with [illegible] heated by a furnace and lighted with gas [illegible] barns and stables are conveniently arranged and in perfect order. The grounds contain a choice collection of shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence with the advantages of contiguity to the City. For [illegible] to CHARLES H. RUGGLES.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 28, 1856.

FOR SALE—FOR COUNTRY SEATS, NEAR Tarrytown, a plot of 65 acres, with a river front bounded easterly by the Highland turnpike, possessing fine facilities for boating, bathing, &c., and having beautiful views of the Hudson River, Sleepy Hollow, and other objects of interest in the adjacent country. It is proposed to divide the ground into parcels, from 2 to 10 acres, one of which stands the owner's residence, and all containing eligible sites, and are now offered at moderate prices and terms to suit. For full particulars, apply to E. COUZENS, Room 20, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 130 ACRES, LOCATED in Orange County, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, three hours' ride from New-York, and [illegible] miles west of Goshen, (the County seat.) The principal business of this section is the production of milk for the New-York market, for which this farm is admirably adapted. Any one wishing to purchase, may obtain further information of the subscriber, on the premises, or by addressing him at Chester, Orange County, N. Y.
DANIEL C. HOFFMAN.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY houses, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot. Also, an elegant villa site with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of grounds. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 189 Broadway, [illegible].

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE WHOLE or a part of 7,000 acres of heavily timbered land in the State of New-York; price, $1 87 per acre; a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. CRAM, No. 4 New-st., or I. PHILLIPS, No. 316 Fulton-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE FOUR-story Philadelphia brick English basement House, No. 140 20th-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also the two-story frame house, filled in with brick, together with two lots on 21st-st., near 10th-av., now occupied by Dr. Saunders. Also the four-story Philadelphia-brick house, 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rents for $1,200. Must be sold soon, as the owner goes West.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RARE OFFER.—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, and 100 acres well timbered, heavily-timbered lands on Pleasant Creek, in Bucks County, N. Y., near the town of Mineral. The Hackensack lumber and Galveston Railroad is within 1½ miles. Will be exchanged at a fair valuation for Eastern, suitable for California market and about $[illegible] in cash, or will be sold for cash at a great sacrifice.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THOSE TWO [illegible] houses, Nos. 25 and 27 East 31st-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, possession immediately. [illegible] half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL [illegible] built brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, [illegible] stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet frontage by 55 feet deep, lot [illegible] half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. [illegible] East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 6 Grove-st., lot 25 feet by 100, house [illegible] three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 34th-st. One handsome house on 38th-st. A number of houses for sale, at all prices. J. P. WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 108 Madison-av., near 30th-st., possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A GOOD FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—Part of the furniture will be taken out in board, if desired. Location good, and convenient to Wall-street and South ferries. Address H. D., Times Office, or apply to S. DEAVENPORT, No. [illegible] place, New-York.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—THE SPAcious store No. 391 Broadway, (2 doors above Leonard,) 25 by 130 feet deep, running back to an alley, and forming an L on Reade-st. of 25 feet square. Possession at once. Apply to
CHURCHILL, WALSLEY & JOHNSTON.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, L. I., A ROW OF 6 dwelling houses suitable for families, or could be easily converted into a manufactory. Apply at the foundry, to W. W. WARD, or to W. H. RAYMOND, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

$5,000 OR $10,000 OF CASH AND A fine farm of 100 acres in Westchester County, will be given for two or three good houses in town. On the farm are several dwelling-houses, one of which is a large stone mansion. Also, a good water-power, distant one hour by railroad. Would be sold in two parcels.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 25th and 26th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

FREE CLASS FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—At the Musical Academy, No. 396 Allen-st. To commence on Friday evening next. The class will be taught to play by note, in twelve lessons. Application must be made on Monday evening, at No. 27 6th-av., at 8 o'clock. Also, Piano classes at the same place, at 8 o'clock. $5 for 24 lessons.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 773 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. There are four departments, viz.: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven excellent teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, or RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at No. 1559 3d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

$10.—ELEGANT WRITING GUARANTEED TO ALL, OLD AND YOUNG.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and, by a new system of scientific hand-training, guarantees to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in a few private lessons. Two $10 seats vacant for Monday. Apply this day.

A LADY, QUALIFIED BY LONG EXPERIENCE in the education of young ladies, desires to form an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises English, French and Music. Address Box No. 1,556 Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening, at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes, $2 50 for 10 lessons, including stationery. [illegible] or quarter.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 40 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BOND MADE BY Atlantic Dock Company, dated June 1, 1855, number 6, for one thousand dollars, with coupons attached. All persons are forbid negotiating the same. Any one returning it to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.
NATHAN PECK, No. [illegible] Leonard-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-pots, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by
MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

William Osgood, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.—The sale which commenced on Tuesday ... [illegible] ... SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers. Office No. 21 Nassau-st.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ... TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.— ... A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell ... [illegible] ... apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Henry F. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURS.—HENRY F. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the fur store, No. 44 Maiden-lane, a choice assortment of first-class furs, in capes, mantles, victorines, muffs, cuffs, fur coats, gloves, robes, capes, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, to reduce the stock, at the fur store No. 44 Maiden-lane; every article strictly warranted, and as all the goods are intended to be sold, a deposit will be required from purchasers.

William Irving & Co., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., handsome household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, ... sofa bedstead, bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany sofas and chairs, sideboards, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, ... marble-top tables, washstands, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also an elegant rosewood ... [illegible]

Wm. H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON WILL SELL at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 M., house and lot No. 407 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.; house 25 by 50, 3 stories, 3 rooms deep, attic and sub-cellar, built in the best manner, ... plumbing recently removed, and house put in complete repair; lot 25 by 101 feet. Terms, 10 per cent. on sale; 20 per cent. April 1; 70 per cent. can remain ... Possession April 15. For further particulars apply to WILLETS & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st.

Thos. Morrell, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF FURS, ... victorines and muffs, furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, gilt frames; rifles, 500 engravings, velvet rugs, clocks, fancy goods, 200 chairs, lots of silver-plated ware and jewelry from retail store, ... 20,000 cigars, in lots to suit, at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, ... at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated ... North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about ... [illegible] ... These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, ... to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of ... Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, ... with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg ... Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock ... For further particulars, address JOHN B. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Dec. 17, 1856.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all ... via New-York and Erie, ... Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo ... For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 5 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; ... at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. ... Leave New-York as follows, from ... corner of White and Centre sts. ... A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains. ... A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations. 4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY. ... A. M. Mail train for New York direct. ... Express, without change of cars. ... Express, without change of cars. ... Baggage checked, at the ... of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th st. and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 5:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at ... A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) ... Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland ... P. M.; lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at ... P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 8, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:20 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York ... [illegible] ... J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8:30 A. M. ... [illegible] ... Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:35 and 10:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, ... —On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R.R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, ... [illegible] ... M. SMITH, Supt.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. ... [illegible] ... A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—... under the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are ... each wrapper and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.) TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for ... [illegible] ... TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. ... [illegible] ... and addressed according to the instructions of the writer; thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (two blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. HAYES, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d—Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold, and applied by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold also in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists generally.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus, the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 448 Houston-st., near Wooster, (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Strictures, seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, excessive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 900 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotel if necessary. Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the urinal system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like delusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED.—Nature has provided a remedy. That remedy I have discovered. This is no "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling or four stamps. Address Box No. 209, Middletown, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 2d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 468 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three ... [illegible]

B... [illegible]

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway. A warranted, $250, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, serp. 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 116 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

F. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY. No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY. Refer to Messrs. ... [illegible]

BONNET COMBS.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable ... (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place ... [illegible] ... D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. ... New-York.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March [illegible]	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May [illegible]	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York......Wednesday, Jan. 21.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'sday, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE. First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. POUGIN, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin	$75
In Second Cabin	50
In Steerage	30

No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $75. The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur, are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,900 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	50
Steerage	75	Steerage	25

For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE. NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—In consequence of the ice in James' River, the ROANOKE will not leave for the above ports on Saturday, 10th inst. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway. Office in Havana, No. 6 Mercaderes-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 139 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now, the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, ... memorandum and time books, pens, ... and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, ... circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with ... made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some novelty styles for gifts. RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY—AT PRICE'S Bookstore, No. 6 Everett House. Up-town firms requiring blank books to commence the new year can find a fine assortment at PRICE'S Store, and at as low rates as can be found in the City. H. B. PRICE, Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 6 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of ... playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BANK NOTICES.

Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 6, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest, for the six months ending the December last, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal. The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board. WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, Secretaries.

South Brooklyn Savings Bank, No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January. All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. C. [illegible], Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. E. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1857.—The MONTGOMERY COUNTY BANK (Banking Association) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintend't.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 13. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 THIRD-AVENUE—All sums of $1,000 and under, deposited in this Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, the 13th January next. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against MARCUS A. FINCH, ARCHIBALD MILES and MARY his wife, HORATIO G. ONDERDONK, HERBERT T. MOORE, and JOHN R. PETERS, Junior, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants and each of them. To the defendant MARCUS A. FINCH, Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint filed in this action, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, Kings County, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 67 Chatham-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1856. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the thirtieth day of October, 1856. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. j10-law6wS*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MARLOW.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of WILLIAM MARLOW, lately doing business in Grand-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, Eastern District,) to present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, assignee of said MARLOW, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 235 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1856. JOHN ABENDROTH, Assignee of Wm. Marlow, No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated Sept. 20, 1856. MOSES TAGGART, Administrator. ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix. s27-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 203 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 17, 1856. PETER KAUTH, Administrator. o18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PEREGO, No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856. CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix. o11-law6mS*

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM No. 260 Pearl and No. 33 Wall-st., to No. 37 Wall-st., (Corner of Jauncey Court.) Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor. BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

Office of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., No. 11 Wall-street, New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE, on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

Richard J. Smith,	William Miles,	Cyrus C. Loutrel,
Thomas Morton,	C. S. Parsons,	H. Blydenburgh,
T. H. [illegible],	Calvin Condit,	Jas. S. Libby,
Henry David,	Timothy Dwight,	D. Colamore,
Chas. Jenkins,	H. P. Liscomb,	Wm. Ebbets,
Wm. M. Tweed,	A. W. Ross,	B. McFeely,
J. W. Brown,	Nelson Samuels,	M. H. Smith, Jr.,
Edward E. Cowles,	Chas. G. White,	J. M. Whitney,
James Nesmes,	Nathan Worley,	J. Windmuller,
Abram Wakeman,	Jas. Miller,	R. A. [illegible],
Wm. M. Dodge,	Samuel Block,	W. H. [illegible],
E. G. Hatfield,	Washington Mills,	Wm. Vanname,
E. H. Nichols,	Addington Reed,	Wm. A. Cummings,
	D. D. Whitney,	

And at a subsequent meeting, RICHARD J. SMITH, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 48 and 43 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st., ... Jan. 6, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ... per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continue to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President. GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Co., Terre Haute, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable in cash. Also ordered that an extra Dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT. be made, payable in the Stock of the Company to the Stockholders registered on the books of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856. Fractional shares to be paid in cash. Eastern stockholders will be paid, and receive their Stock Certificates, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 9th day of January, 1857. SILAS WOOD, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 3d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 31st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN [illegible] AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board. L. P. CRANE, Secretary. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board. New-York, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF WELLS, FARGO & Co. have declared a dividend of five per cent. on their capital Stock ($600,000) out of the earnings previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after 15th inst., at their office, No. 82 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from 12th to 16th inst. By order of the Board. JAN. 7, 1857. T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the past 6 months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Park Bank have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the 10th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, July 5, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst. G. W. RICE, Secretary.

Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, Jan. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th. HUBERT GIROUX, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ... per cent., payable on the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York Equitable Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th of January. By order of the Board. Dec. 30, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, ... [illegible] ... DR. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 237 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 27 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

BILLS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. ... UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Belfast, In sums from £1 upwards, ... TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT, Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKER, No. 27 William-st. Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, ... [illegible] ... INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. ... [illegible] ... TRUSTEES: [illegible] ... JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals. ... [illegible] ... passed April 5, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department, ... day of January next, at 12 o'clock ... loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS ... [illegible] ... The money will be required to be paid ... the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance on the ... day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, ... Payments to be made by depositing the amount to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the ... day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them quarterly at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, ... HENRY J. RAYMOND, ... LORENZO BURROWS, ... JOEL T. HEADLEY, ... STEPHEN CLARK, ... STEPHEN B. CUSHING, ...

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from the ... of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned ... of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. ... is embraced in the following boundaries: ... [illegible] ... JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall. Office of Collector of Assessments, JANUARY 10, 1857.

Office of the Eighth-av. Railroad Co., New-York, Dec. ... 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors ... will be held at the office of the Company, ... on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to ... P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—New-York, ... Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge ... for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 1 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it. By order of the Board. J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—EASTERN DIVISION.—OFFICE, NO. 33 WALL-STREET—New-York, Jan. 8, 1857. The new Construction Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery, in exchange for the Second Mortgage Bonds, on and after the 12th inst. ... at this office, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY ... [illegible] ... thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, ... Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst. J. H. WARING, ...

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Co., Secretary's Office, Cleveland, O., Dec. ..., 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 1 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. ... New-York, and register their bonds, ... AMASA S. FOSTER.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. ... William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS, NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th st., on MONDAY, the 19th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ... of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK R. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 3 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon ... Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

$3,000, $2,500, $12,000 TO LOAN—On Bond and mortgage on New-York City improved property, ... for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. ... GEO. HUSSEY, No. 11 Broadway, room No. 13.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating for a note drawn by ... dated Feb. 12, 1856, for twelve months, payable to John P. Riker. TALBOT MURDEN. Jan. 8, 1857.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, ... [illegible]

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 33 Exchange-place.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A perfect substitute for Blanc Mange and table jellies, for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States. ... PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[illegible]—A Good Deal [illegible]

THE NEW COMMITTEES.

[illegible]—A "Gallows" Start for the [illegible] Board.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the [illegible] PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

[illegible] derangement of the gas apparatus [illegible] the sitting was conducted under an [illegible] feeble glimmer—the President, Clerk and [illegible] being accommodated with candles, [illegible] and invisible, owing to the darkness. Councilman MCCAHILL [illegible] that the *Daily News* be one of the papers [illegible] reporting the proceedings of the Board. As [illegible] no motion, and as the remark merely came [illegible] the reading of the minutes, the Councilman's [illegible] was ruled out of order.

A number of petitions were received. On a resolution [illegible] stoves and Croton water for the City Hall, [illegible] McCAHILL (who declared on asking what [illegible] the question, that he "did not want to vote in [illegible]") became particularly energetic and [illegible] to speak very frequently, until [illegible] out of order. Councilman HASWELL [illegible] the Grand Jury) stated that the stoves [illegible] very faulty and imperfect, even though [illegible] quantities of fuel were consumed.

[illegible] McCAHILL, amid cries of question and [illegible], again addressed himself to the matter of [illegible] and lights; but, as a member at the other end of the dark room observed, (addressing himself to the chair,) it was not possible to hear or understand a word that was said.

Councilman HASWELL proposed that a committee be appointed to confer with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen as to the appropriate steps to be taken in [illegible] reception of Capt. Hartstein, on the arrival of H. [illegible] in the port of New-York.

Councilman McCAHILL spoke of Queen Victoria. He was ruled out of order. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair on vote was supported. [illegible] Councilman OTTARSON wished to strike out the Mayor and Aldermen from the Committee.

Councilman HASWELL supported his own views. [illegible] members thought there was no necessity to [illegible] the Mayor with the matter, or even the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman McCAHILL interrupted the speaker [illegible] than before, and said: "We [illegible] the Resolute, and fitted her out in most [illegible] style. The President is for putting me [illegible], [laughter,] but I am for including both Mayor and Aldermen in this resolution, that is, if we don't spend the people's money. Am I in order now"—[question, question.] After some conversational interchange, it was suggested by Councilman WAUGH that the President of the Board of Councilmen be one of the members ex officio.

Councilman McCAHILL offered another amendment, there being already several, to the effect that a Committee from the Board of Aldermen be requested to join a Committee from the Councilmen. Councilman McCAHILL again interposed, and ultimately the original motion was put and carried.

Certain resolutions, as to job printing, personal [illegible], Commissioners of Deeds, sidewalks and flagging in various localities, were forwarded a stage. [illegible] of no general interest.

The list of the Standing Committees of the Board was then recited, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1857.

[illegible]—Messrs. Riley, Murray, J. W. Hunt, Van Glahn, Hopper.

Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Hughes, McConnel, Franklin, McLaughlin, Campbell.

Assessments—Messrs. Reynolds, Collyer, Baulch, [illegible] Miller.

Cleaning Streets—Messrs. Franeway, Kelly, Collyer, [illegible], Warner.

Croton Aqueduct—Messrs. Rhodes, Doughty, Clerk [illegible], Campbell.

Ferries—Messrs. Barney, Van Tine, Munroe, Gillespie [illegible], Kennard.

Finance—Messrs. Jones, Crawford, Boole, Bultsel, [illegible] Smith.

[illegible] *Department*—Messrs. Baulch, Sickles, Brady, [illegible], Kennard.

[illegible] *and Gas*—Messrs. Crawford, Jones, Sickels, McLaughlin, Ottarson.

Lands and Places—Messrs. Waugh, Dunn, O'Donnell, O'Brien, J. O. Hunt.

[illegible]—Messrs. Kettleman, Waugh, McCahill, J. [illegible], Brady.

[illegible] *Streets*—Messrs. Boole, Roshner, Reynolds, Bickford, [illegible].

[illegible] *Piers and Slips*—Messrs. Baulch, Judson, [illegible], Odell, H. Smith.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Birdsall, Wallace, Chapman.

Law Department—Messrs. Haswell, Judson, Ryer, [illegible], Ottarson.

[illegible]—Messrs. Colyer, Bickford, Doty, Reynolds, Crane.

[illegible]—Messrs. Ryer, McConnell, Haswell, [illegible].

[illegible]—Messrs. [illegible], J. W. Hunt, Kelly, Murray, Noyes.

[illegible] *Health*—Messrs. Dunn, Roshner, Doty, B. [illegible], Hemphill.

Public Buildings—Messrs. McCahill, Birdsall, Von [illegible], Franklin.

[illegible] *Railroads*—Messrs. Bickford, Schappert, Munroe, [illegible], Crane.

Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. Bultsel, Kettleman, [illegible], J. Reilley, H. Smith.

[illegible]—Messrs. Sickles, Doughty, Franeway, Odell, [illegible].

Salaries and Officers—Messrs. Van Tine, Hughes, [illegible], Hunt, Clarke.

Councilman HASWELL asked if it were true that the member from the 5th (Councilman HASWELL) was appointed Chairman of the law department. He [illegible] respectfully to decline. A motion to adjourn followed upon some remarks of Councilman DUNN [illegible] which had fallen from Councilman HASWELL, and [illegible] indescribable scene of noise and confusion [illegible], much to the amusement and edification of a crowded lobby. Councilman McCAHILL thickened the din and obscurity after his peculiar fashion. The Chair ordered a vote upon the question of adjournment.

Councilman DUNN rose immediately on a "question of privilege," but was ordered to be seated. He took his seat, (under protest, requiring the Clerk to note it,) when, upon the roll being called, a member refused to vote, because, as he alleged, the "question was not properly before the Board." The President ordered the vote to proceed upon the question of excusing him, and ruled out all further remark, though [illegible] attempted by many members, as out of order. The vote was to the effect that his request should be denied.

He (Councilman REILLEY,) then voted on the question of adjournment under protest.

Councilman HASWELL explained his vote.

Councilman McCAHILL begged for permission to explain his.

After some irregular discussion, the motion to adjourn was lost.

The President said the next question was whether Councilman HASWELL should be allowed to decline the position of Chairman of the Law Committee.

Councilman BRADY argued that he ought not to be excused. He hoped the members who had placed the President in the Chair would sustain him. After several members had spoken, including Councilman McCAHILL, Councilman HASWELL's request was granted.

Councilman DUNN was also excused from the Committee on Public Health.

Councilman HUGHES was excused from serving on the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A resolution to increase the compensation of members of the Common Council to $800 per annum, was laid over under the rules, five members objecting.

A Committee was appointed to take into consideration the matter of a new charter, viz.: Councilmen Boole, Jones, Haswell, Mitchell and Warner.

The Board adjourned until Monday, after a debate of an unusually noisy character.

The Aldermen in Want of Gas.

Incredible as it may seem, the Board of Aldermen had not sufficient gas, last night, to keep them in session. Frost invaded the meter, and the lights in the Aldermanic Chamber expired. The Councilmen were similarly situated, but their inventive faculties kindled twenty candles, and they were enabled to proceed to business. The Aldermen, whether from a conscientious regard to the poverty of the City, or with the dread of Comptroller FLAGG before their eyes, or from an aversion to work, we will not undertake to say, ordered no candles, did no work, but incontinently adjourned. It has often been said that the gas of half-a-dozen Aldermen, with reasonable economy, would illuminate the whole City for a twelvemonth. But that is evidently a mistake.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Heroes of Stanwix Hall—"Paudeen" again in Trouble.

The heroes of Stanwix Hall and the Poole murder are again to be seen at their old haunts. The saloons of Broadway recognise their voices once more, and friends, as of yore, crowd round them in exultation at their release. Lewis Baker, the principal, and the first released, keeps comparatively quiet, and aloof from the worst of his old associates, to whom it is but truth to say he is in every respect superior. He looks surprisingly well after his long incarceration and its attendant consequences. He appears now, as he did from the very first, perfectly indifferent to past and passing events; but his more intimate friends believe him to be much chastened in spirit and are sanguine that in future he will eschew the bad associations of the past.

[illegible] and Pat McLaughlin, alias Paudeen, who [illegible] on Wednesday on bail, have since been "about" pretty considerably. Turner wears a sorrowful look, occasioned, perhaps, by the conviction that he is maimed for life. The arm through which the ball was shot on the night of the memorable affray in Stanwix Hall is yet carried in a sling, and is perfectly cured. This, it is hoped, will put a stop to [illegible] ever fighting [illegible] he might be disposed to indulge. He will be debarred in future from any manual labor, the [illegible] means of obtaining a livelihood. But he is not likely to suffer. The "boys" [illegible] with each other, and never permit one of their "crowd" to suffer while a raise can be made.

McLaughlin, or "*Paudeen*" as he is more generally known, is an intractable fellow. Nothing can dampen what seems to be his innate love of viciousness, but sobriety. And as he cannot or will not keep sober, there appears to be no hope for him, and nothing in view but Sing Sing or the gallows. Although only released on Wednesday he was at an early hour on Thursday morning again in the hands of the Police. It appears that he got drunk in a rum hole at the foot of Watts-street, and as he always does when so situated, made a great disturbance. Officers Dazet and White, of the Fifth Ward Police, were called in to arrest him. He resisted the officers most desperately, and it was not until Officers Nesbitt and Keiser, of the same Ward, went to the rescue, that Pat was overpowered. When at the Station-house he struck Officer Nesbitt as he had previously struck Officer Dazet.

He was locked up in the station-house, and was next (yesterday) morning brought to the Tombs, where complaints of assault and battery and disorderly conduct were made against him by officers Dazet and Nesbitt. The examination was had before Justice OSBORNE, who ordered the prisoner to find bail to answer the complaints in the sum of $1,000 each. He was not at once committed; for about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was seen in the street with an officer, looking after some friend able and willing to give the necessary sureties for his future appearance.

While on this hunt with the kind policeman, who had the order for his commitment in his pocket, he was heard to remark to an acquaintance, in a melancholy way: "I ought to be shot—that's a fact. You know me when I'm sober, and you know me when I'm drunk. I'm wild when I'm drunk. I oughtn't to drink; and so soon, too. I'm an unfortunate dog. I ought to be shot—that's a fact."

Paudeen's expression is not as mild as an angel's, and is not at all improved by his disfigured nose—a portion of which was bitten off some years ago by Mike Murray, one of the present applicants for the Police Captaincy of the First Ward. He is neither tall nor stout, and every one is disappointed in his appearance at first sight. Yet he is so desperate a fellow in a rough and tumble, that but very few, even of the largest roughs, dare cope with him.

Paudeen is not a man to be quiet. He will yet make a noise in the world, and the report may be looked for any day.

Two Servant Girls Suffocated by Charcoal.

News was received at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, that two servant girls, in the employ of E. H. MANN, Esq., residing at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, were suffocated by charcoal on the previous (Thursday) night.

The unfortunate girls, it was stated, put a kettle of burning charcoal in their room before going to bed, to warm the apartment. As they did not rise at the usual hour, the coachman rapped on their door and called them, but received no answer. After waiting some time he again rapped, and still receiving no answer, concluded something was wrong. He thereupon entered the room when he discovered both of the girls dead in their bed.

Coroner PERRY proceeded to hold an inquest.

Demolished.

The "Palace of Mirrors" has given way to the march of improvement, and its occupants gone up town to more fashionable quarters. The "brown stone front," facing on Duane-street, is razed to the cellar, to make way for a structure to be devoted to a better and more legitimate calling.

Fires.

IN HOUSTON-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE.

A fire broke out in the dwelling of Mrs. SARAH J. SPENCER, No. 461 Houston-street, between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated in the back kitchen, and when discovered had extended far up the stairs, cutting off escape for those on the upper floors. Mrs. SPENCER, who occupied the front basement as a sleeping apartment, escaped with her youngest child to the street and gave an alarm. Policeman JOHN DUNN, of the Seventeenth Ward, hastened to the spot, and on being informed that a child was in the basement forthwith broke open the door, and amidst the suffocating smoke and danger rescued it. He was nearly overcome on reaching the street. The child whom he rescued remained for a time insensible.

Two young ladies, daughters of Mrs. SPENCER, one aged 16 and the other 19 years of age, had, also, a very narrow escape. The younger of the two was observed at a second story window screaming for help. She was told to wait a moment until a ladder could be procured, but was so alarmed that she leaped out of the window, and, falling on the stoop, injured herself considerably. The other daughter, on hearing the alarm, remained in her room,—a back attic one,—to dress, and was, in consequence, compelled to seek safety on the roof, from whence she was removed to the adjoining house.

The flames extended to the attic, burnt off the roof, and did more or less damage on each floor. The furniture was, also, considerably damaged by water. *Mrs. SPENCER is insured for $1,500 in the Fulton Insurance Company.*

The building is owned by JACOB WEEKS. It was damaged to the extent of about $500. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

IN EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

A fire occurred in the wood-yard of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 781 East Twenty-fifth-street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Damage about $10.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 767 Washington-street. It originated in a wardrobe, and did only a trifling damage.

HOW THE STEAMER KNOXVILLE CAUGHT FIRE.

The steamship *Knoxville* was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d of December last, while lying at her pier in the North River. Many rumors were afloat at the time, attributing the fire to the act of an incendiary.

The Fire Marshal has made a very lengthy and thorough investigation into the matter, and the evidence adduced shows that beyond a doubt, the fire originated in the *Vise-room*, situate on one side of the Engine Room.

It was also proven that JAMES DONELSON, one of the boiler-makers, visited this Vise-room some twenty-five or thirty minutes prior to the breaking out of the fire. He went there for an iron wedge, and had with him one of the small working oil lamps. This fact, combined with other facts and circumstances, has led to the conclusion that the fire was not the act of design, but caused in some way from the lamp used by the boiler-maker while searching for the wedge.

It was also shown that the foreman of the boiler makers was not on board at the time, sickness in his family detaining him at home. Had he been there it is more than probable that the fire would have been extinguished at an early period. As there was no head to direct what to be done the men became confused and excited, losing time in getting out the ship's hose, instead of applying their energies to the application of buckets of water to the flames.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Hall.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in an indictment against Charles Lawson for inflicting cruel and unusual punishment. They were then discharged for the term.

KINDLING WOOD VS. MATCHES.

The Court then took up the case of *Jacob A. Conover vs. Peter R. Roach et al.* This is a suit brought to recover damages for an infringement upon a patent issued to him for machinery for splitting wood. The plaintiff uses his machinery for splitting kindling wood, and the machinery which the defendants use, and which he claims is an infringement, is used by them for making matches.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller and Messrs. Van Antwerp & James; for defendants, Mr. Gifford.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

In re Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.—Motion granted so far as to require receiver to give bonds in the amount of $15,000, executed by himself and one surety. *Same Case.*—Petition denied, without costs.

Wright vs. Rose.—Report confirmed.

Griffin vs. Gama.—Motion denied, with costs. Bail to be reduced to $1,500.

Moore vs. Livingston.—Motion granted on payment of all the costs of action, to the default and expenses of staying execution, and $5 costs of motion in each case.

Lippincott vs. Rudiger, et al.—Defendants may come in and defend. Judgment to stand as security.

The Saugatuck Bank vs. The Hornellsville Bank.—Both motions denied, with $5 costs.

White vs. White—Moffit vs. Moffit.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Wood vs. The First Methodist Episcopal Church et al.—*The First Methodist Church vs. Wood.*—Default taken in both cases.

Ogden vs. Ogden.—Judgment that the property be declared to be J. Ogden's, (defendant,) and this same be sold by referee, and that out of the avails the judgment be paid in order of priority of date.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company vs. Coleman.—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

Richards vs. Croner.—Demurrer overruled, with costs of demurrer.

Corhart vs. Griffin.—Order entered, and cause set down for 14th inst., and to have preference.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

CONTRACTS FOR LABOR.

Thomas McSpedon and Charles W. Baker vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Messrs. McSpedon and Baker bring on this suit for the amount of two bills for preparing Indexes to the journals and documents of the Common Council; one of $1,280 50, the other of $889 50.

The answer sets up two defences: 1st. That no contract was made, as the provisions of the Charter requiring advertisement of bids, &c., had not been complied with—the same defect in consequence of which [illegible] were decreed of no binding [illegible]. 2d. That the Corporation had not refused to adjust the amount [illegible] due, under the provisions of the Charter requiring bills to be audited.

This last point was put in issue by the necessary amendment of the complaint, and is now being made the subject of inquiry—one witness swearing that the Comptroller refused to adjust the bills, and the Comptroller himself that he merely refused to pay them as presented. Decision reserved.

D. B. Taylor, for plaintiffs. W. V. B. Wilcoxson, for defendants.

Wm. Conklin vs. Ralph Worthington.—Motion to strike out general denial in answer as inconsistent denied with costs.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Ford vs. David and al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Lowerre vs. Lowerre.—Decided.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

Before the City Judge.

A VERY YOUNG ROBBER HEAVILY SENTENCED.

James Dunn, seventeen years old, well known to the police as an infamous character, was tried to-day for highway robbery. On New-Year's night, Jesse Turpin, of Augusta, Georgia, was passing down Duane-street, when he was assaulted by the prisoner and two confederate robbers. They beat him violently on the face, caught him by the throat and nearly choked (or garroted) him. After accosting him in this impolite manner, they rifled his pockets of $30. His cries for assistance brought officer Barrett to the spot. Barrett arrested Dunn, but the other scoundrels managed to effect their escape.

Officer Barrett testified to his share in the difficulty. The Jury readily found the prisoner guilty, and Judge RUSSELL sentenced him to *ten years and three months* in the State Prison. Who will be President when he reappears in society? Will a benevolent Governor pardon him?

Judgment was suspended in the case of John Coyman, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny. James Finley, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. James T. Decker pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Almost an important case arose out of an indictment against Thomas Coyle for manslaughter. Coyle's wife died in childbed, the cause, as alleged, being maltreatment on the part of her husband. The evidence altogether failed to substantiate the charge, and the Jury acquitted Coyle without difficulty.

Citizens may carry revolvers and stilettos, but not slung-shots, or loaded gutta-percha canes. James Shea carried a slung-shot through the streets of the City, two weeks ago. He did not attempt to use it but he incautiously produced it in the presence of a policeman. The policeman arrested him and had him confined in prison, then brought him before the Grand Jury, and got a true bill against him. He was tried before Judge RUSSELL and very properly acquitted. There was no evidence to show that he knew he was breaking the law.

The past week in this Court, has been devoted, in legal parlance, to "prison-clearing." Next week the more important cases of the term will come up. But there will be nothing during the present month that will largely interest the public.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new and gorgeous pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," is causing lively times for Manager PURDY. Night after night the house is filled to excess by the most fashionable audiences—a great proportion being ladies, and all unite in awarding great praise to all concerned in the getting up and performance of the piece. To-night it will be repeated with the "Mountain Sylph" and "Eva, the Irish Princess," Mr. G. L. FOX and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & CO., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS NOT A DYE.—"We would call attention to Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer. It has taken its place at the head of all articles of its kind; every one speaks highly of it."—*Mich. Christian Her.* Depôt, No. 355 Broome-street. Retail by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, DELLUC & CO., OLIFFE, and all other principal dealers.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!

"The fur that warms the monarch warmed the bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by the FURS of KNOX."
[Shakespeare, improved.

MUFFS, SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO OVERCOATS, &c. A large and cheap assortment for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN BUSHWICK, L. I.—Loss, $900. Caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP

cannot explode from any known cause. For sale at No. 166 Broadway, and at J. & C. BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

Price 50, 62 and 75 cents.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 35c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF CINDERELLA AT BARNUM'S.—To-day closes the present season at BARNUM'S Museum, and "Cinderella" will be repeated there this afternoon and evening, for the last time, in all its beauty and magnificence. This is the last day, also, of the engagement of the Russian Giant.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE AND BILE.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health, pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

What the Williamsburg Ladies are Doing.

Over across the East River is a burgh which once had a local habitation and a name—Mayor, Common Council, etc.—all of which are now merged into the corporation of Brooklyn. But the charitable institutions have not followed in the wake of the civic ones, as we realized yesterday when we dropped in the Industrial School for an hour, and saw a group of good Samaritans fitting warm, woolen hose and thick shoes to the half frozen, stockingless feet of some twenty poor children, whose eyes sparkled with delight at the prospect of the needed comfort. The ladies, too, appeared to participate in their pleasure, and to feel that it was more blessed to give than to receive. It takes but little to make the small folks happy, and with snow on the ground and the thermometer hovering around zero, such gifts are sure to be appreciated.

There is a class of children whom the public schools do not reach—the dirty, neglected, rag-picking and beggar children who infest our streets. Some good missionaries, who feel that their responsibility does not end with the broken victuals bestowed at their basement doors, and who see a Borrioboola Gha just outside these doors, are endeavoring to gather these stray sheep into a fold in which they may receive some moral training and be saved from a probable destiny of vice and wretchedness. They have rented a rickety, old building—the best they could afford—in North First, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where the children are taught to read and sew, impressed with the importance of personal neatness, and treated to the luxury of a warm dinner daily. The school numbers about sixty, though more could be accommodated. The ladies meet in the building every week to sew for the scholars, supply their personal wants and prepare for festivals, &c., whereby to defray the [illegible] Hammond [illegible].

These ragged schools are doing an immense amount of good. They aim at discouraging the nuisance of street-begging and making useful citizens of many who would else be thieves and murderers. We wish that some means could be devised for teaching these children some useful business by which they could aid both society and themselves. There may be many future men and women of mark among the neglected ones. We wish the ladies of Williamsburg a hearty support and a better building.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, President LINDSAY in the chair.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

After reading and approving the minutes, the Chairman presented a communication from John A. Lott, Esq., informing the Board that the injunction issued to prevent E. H. Booth from taking his seat, as a Superintendent of the Poor, had been withdrawn. *The bonds of Mr. Booth*, signed by John Angus and Joseph Platt, each qualifying that he is worth $10,000 over and above all indebtedness or liabilities, were presented, and placed on file. Two sets of bonds were presented, one dated at the time of the first appointment of Mr. Booth, and before the injunction, and the other since the injunction, to avoid future difficulty.

A bill of James Welsh, for $100, was presented, and ordered paid.

THE JAIL.

Supervisor BERGEN said that if the statements in the newspapers were correct, some eleven prisoners had recently escaped from the County Jail. He thought the Committee should examine into the matter, and especially into the conduct of the watchman on duty, and moved that the Jail Committee be directed to make the necessary examination. Carried.

Supervisor BLEEKER moved that when the Board adjourn they proceed to examine the Jail to see what alterations were necessary to make the place more secure. Carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1857.

The Chairman appointed the following Standing Committees for 1857:

On Account of Superintendents of the Poor—Smith, Wall, Ryder.

On Account of County Treasurer—Woodworth, Bell, Delaney.

On United States Deposit Fund—Bleeker, Hamilton, Boutelle.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Hinman, Schenck, McCloskey, Jerome, Boutelle.

On Accounts—Bergen, Cross, Bennett.

On Jail—Schenck, Cummings, Jerome.

On Penitentiary—Studwell, Hamilton, Bergen.

On Almshouse—White, Ryder, McCloskey.

On Special and Local Taxes—McLaughlin, Adams, Woodworth.

On General Taxes—Lindsay, Ball, Schoonmaker.

On Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Campbell, Delaney, Cross, [illegible]

On Salaries—Campbell, Hinman, Studwell.

On Courts—White, Wall, Smith.

On Lunatic Asylum—Schoonmaker, McLaughlin, Cummings.

On Grades—Bennett, Bleeker, Adams.

The Board then adjourned to the 20th instant.

Police Appointments in Brooklyn.

The Police guillotine was in active operation yesterday, and a large number of heads were lopped off, or rather, perhaps, it should be stated that a large number of new policemen were appointed to fill vacancies which neither the Mayor nor Aldermen had power to make. The charter only provides for the removal of policemen after a trial, but the new Aldermen have a charter of their own, by which they remove at will. The parties interested will resist this action, and have employed able counsel. They intend to report themselves regularly for duty, and demand the pay—which they undoubtedly will recover. It is understood that the Auditor will refuse to audit the bills of the newly-appointed Police, and this will bring the disputed point up in another shape.

One of the Assistant Captains, displaced a short time ago, arrested his successor for severely beating his wife, and various hard stories are told of some of the new appointments.

In the case of Assistant-Captain BENNETT, of the Fifth District Police, who had a successor appointed a few days ago, the appointing power discovered yesterday that they had no right to remove him, and he is again on duty.

The following are the new appointments so far as sworn in:

Fifth Ward—Luke McIntyre, Patrick White, L. J. Phalan, John Fox, Charles Curran, Thomas Gaynor, James Cannon, James McBride, James Keelan, John Menohan.

Tenth Ward—John Donnelly, Joseph Smith, John Norton, Patrick Brannigan.

Twelfth Ward—John Kenny, Michael Grogan, Ross McMahon, John Gilligan, Patrick Dimon, Henry Brinkman.

Fourteenth Ward—Richard Wash, Palmer McHugh, Edward Brown, Thomas Taggart, James Lee, Patrick Wheelan, Michael Eagan, Michael O'Conner, Patrick G. Colohan, Philip McMahon, Daniel McGrath, John Lyons.

Board of Representatives.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department, Eastern District of Brooklyn, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—BENJ. W. WILSON, of Engine Company No. 6.

Vice-President—J. F. Wiggins, of Hose Company No. 1.

Secretary—Robt. T. Handrick, of Engine Company No. 9.

Treasurer—Wm. Meeker.

Collector—Owen Dennen, of Engine Company No. 10.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

During the past month 214 patients were treated in this Dispensary. Males, 77; females, 137. Nativity—United States, 71; Ireland, 124; Germany 9; England, 10. Diseases—Injuries, 16; minor surgery, 53; nervous, 25; abdomen, 33; heart, lungs and throat, 46; eye and ear, 18; skin, 8; rheumatism, 5; fevers, 3; vaccinated, 2; abscess, 8; urinary, 2.

Patients under 1 year, 7; 1 to 5 years, 43; 5 to 10 years, 13; 10 to 30 years, 96; over 30 years, 56.

Five hundred and nineteen prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

Before Judge Morris and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

In this Court, yesterday, Wm. McLaughlin, indicted for petty larceny, was tried and acquitted.

Henry Jones was tried and convicted on an indictment for assault with intent to ravish. In answer to the usual questions, he said he was born in Wales, was a blacksmith by trade, and had been twice in the penitentiary. He was sentenced to four years and nine months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

John Canfield, a youth 17 years of age, was placed on trial on an indictment for grand larceny. Case still on.

Brooklyn Police Courts.

In one of the Police Courts during the last year, 2,408 criminal complaints were examined. Of these, 1,131 were for intoxication; different kinds of assaults, 613; petit larceny, 223; grand larceny, 29; burglary, 55; and 36 for riot.

Exempt Firemen.

The Exempt Firemen's Association for the Western District of Brooklyn have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN C. ROACH.

Vice Presidents—G. W. A. Everett, P. B. Anderson, Henry Brant, John B. Pitt, Wm. Burrell.

Recording Secretary—George Hayward.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. E. Sprague.

Treasurer—Henry Oakley.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Thursday night, a house owned by Messrs. CLOCK & MILLER, on Fillmore-place, Eastern District, was damaged to the extent of $500 by fire. Insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Yesterday morning, five shanties on North Second-street, Eastern District, were destroyed by fire. Loss $100. They were unoccupied.

Mayhem.

DENNIS KELLY was brought before Justice PERRY, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and held to answer a charge of mayhem, for biting off the lower lip of C. G. BISHOP, an employe on the Greenpoint Ferry.

SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, Esq., the new Counselor to the Corporation of Brooklyn, has appointed as his Attorney HENRY HAGNER, Esq., and as Clerk A. H. OSBORNE, Esq.

WM. C. HYDE was arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday, and committed by Justice SMITH, to answer a charge of grand larceny. He is accused of stealing $90 from THOMAS FOX.

BOATS LOST ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.—The Louisville *Courier* has a long list of steamboat disasters that occurred on the Western Rivers during the year 1856. The recapitulation is as follows:

Boats lost by snags	59
Boats lost by burning	33
Boats lost by collision	7
Boats lost by ice	34
Explosions	8
Other casualties	21
Total steamers	158
Flats and barges lost	34
Number of lives lost	59
Aggregate loss of property	$2,807,000

In addition to the above disasters there were some forty or fifty accidents by flood, fire, snags, or collisions, wherein boats and cargoes were damaged to a large amount in the aggregate. The whole makes a fearful list, though we are glad to add that the steam explosions and loss of life are comparatively very light, if not actually less than any previous year. The loss of money, however, is greater than ever, as the estimate damages of the above list amount to nearly three millions of dollars.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—PAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Dr. R. C. Cutler, SAMUEL B. CORNELL, Esq., to Miss [illegible] PAGE, eldest daughter of [illegible] Page, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. I.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. [illegible] Lewis, of [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] HALSEY, [illegible]

HALSEY. These rugged [illegible]

[illegible] By the Rev. Dr. Osgood, [illegible] of [illegible] to Miss [illegible] of New-York.

DIED.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 8, after a short illness, MARY EMMA, daughter of Robert Roberts, aged 16 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 72 2d-st. Interment in 2d-st. Cemetery.

ROMEYN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 9, RACHEL M., daughter of the late Jeremiah Romeyn, D. D., aged 61 years.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, very suddenly, Mr. ALFRED H. P. EDWARDS, in the 55th year of his age.

HINSDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 9, THEODORE SWAN, youngest child of Theodore and Grace W. Hinsdale, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 55 Sands-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRAY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, GEORGE R. PRAY, aged 13 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, E. Pray, South 4th-st., between Grove and Erie, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Diamond Lodge, No. 150, I. O. of O. F., and the members of Worth Lodge, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

EARLY.—At Algonquin, Ill., on Friday, Dec. 4, CLEMENTINE E., wife of George W. Early, and daughter of Col. William Henry, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains have been brought East for interment. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. J. Wood, No. 303 West 23d-st., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Union Village, Washington Co., for interment.

THOMPSON.—At Southport, near Liverpool, Eng., on Monday evening, Dec. 15, SUSAN M. THOMPSON, wife of Francis Thompson, of Liverpool, and daughter of Joshua Longstreth, of Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 9.

$6,000	Ind. St. 6s........ 84	15	N.H.& Hart. R. R...130½
10,000	Virginia 6s........ 90	185	Read. R.opg ex div. 84
6,000	Miss. St. 6s........ 86	200	do..........opg 84½
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75... 74½	380	do..........opg 84½
4,000	do........... 74½	400	do..........b60 85
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60......102	700	do..........b60 84½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 90	1300	do..........opg 84½
11,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.103½	100	do..........b15 84½
1,000	E's Con. Bds 1862 86	200	do..........opg 84½
1,000	H. R. R.3d mg.b3 65	600	do..........s60 84½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bds 97½	100	do..........s60 84½
12,500	do........... 97	100	do..........b10 84½
5,000	do........... 96½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.... 98½
4,000	T.H's & Al.2d mg 73½	900	Mis.So.&N.Ia.R.s60 87½
75	Bank Com'ce Scrip.103½	250	do..........b60 89
5	do...............103½	50	do..........s3 87½
30	Bank of Com.......103½	100	do..........s3 87½
25	Comb. Bank......... 97	200	do..........s30 87½
10	Park Bank..........96½	10	Panama Railroad.... 98
200	Canton Co.........s3 23½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R...b60 124½
50	do..........b3 23	100	do..........opg 124½
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co...119	295	do..........pk 124½
50	Ohio L. & T. Co.... 98½	100	do..........b60 125½
12	Penn. Coal Co......101½	100	do..........b60 125½
10	do...............101½	20	Gal. & Chic. R.....121½
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R....c 93½	50	do..........b60.122
100	do..........b10 93½	10	Clev. & Tol. R.R... 77½
175	do..........c 93½	200	do............. 77½
100	do..........b10 93½	200	do............. 77½
50	do............. 93½	200	do..........s60 77
200	Erie Railroad...b60 63½	300	do..........s30 77
100	do..........b60 63½	200	do..........b60 77½
200	do..........b30 63	100	do..........s3 77
200	do............. 62½	200	do..........b15 77½
650	do..........b3 62½	100	do..........b30 77½
50	do..........s10 62½	50	Chi. & R. I. R.R.s3 95½
750	do..........s3 63½	100	do..........s3 95½
400	do............. 62½	100	do..........b60 96½
300	do..........b10 62½	70	Mil.& Miss. R.R.... 75½
100	do..........c 62½	50	do..........b30 76½
200	do..........s60 62½	5	LaC.& Mil. RR...... 74
50	do..........b3 62½	200	Clev.& Pitts.RRb60 56½
450	do..........c 63½	100	Cum. Coal Co....s3 17
100	do..........b3 62½	150	do,.........b60 17½
100	do..........b30 62½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$12,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. Int. ad.	70½
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R......Int. ad.	65
$3,000 L. Erie, W. & St. L. R. 1st mort., Int. ad.	67
$5,000 L. Erie, W. & St. L. R. 2d mort., Int. ad.	45
$3,000 Peru and Indianapolis R. R......Int. ad.	65
$4,000 City of Hartford Bonds..........Int. ad.	95
$2,000 San Francisco 10s...............Int. ad.	56
50 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co................	100
40 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.............	90
110 shares Detroit and Milwaukee R. R.....31½@32	
100 shares Demoine Navigation Railroad Co.......	15

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cen. RR.bs.. 96½	25	Mic.So. & N.I.R.b60 88½
150	Canton Co.......... 23	200	do............. 87½
100	do.............. 23½	200	do..........b30 88½
50	Cumb. Coal Co...... 17	5	La Co. & Mil. RR.. 74
6	Hud. Riv. RR....... 31	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 77
25	Erie Railroad....b3 63½	250	do..........b60 78
100	do..........b60 63½	100	do..........b10 77½
100	Mich. Central RR.. 98½	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR. 95½
10	Reading RR......... 84	100	do............. 95½
300	do..........b30 84½	100	do............. 96
200	do..........b30 84½	200	do..........b30 96½
100	do..........opg 84½	100	N. Y. Cent. RR.b30 93½
200	do..........s30 84	200	do..........b30 93½
200	do..........opg 84½	150	do............. 93½
400	do..........b60 85		

FRIDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The improvement in Money affairs was more decided to-day than at any time since the New Year, and it was particularly *felt* by demand borrowers. Some of the leading Stock houses declined deposits on call at 7 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers report no change in rates, but less favorite paper offering. The Ohio Trust Company paid off $100,000 of their old Bonds, falling due, and held for the Indian Department at Washington. The money went into the Sub-Treasury. The Custom duties were again heavy to-day, $270,000. The whole receipts of the office $452,884, and the disbursements $181,405. The balance this afternoon, $11,616,201. There is not so much Gold going South this week, although it is probable that New-Orleans will require a good share of the next arrival from California, the turn of Exchange being against New-York, owing to the abundance of foreign bills sent forward. These bills, on the other hand, arrest the export movement of Gold, and the amount of Cotton yet to be drawn for at high prices will probably keep down the European demand for six or eight weeks to come. The news telegraphed from the Portland steamer this morning is regarded as greatly strengthening the Grain as well as Cotton trade, though more than the actual advance in the latter had been anticipated by the prices here. There is no steamer for Europe to-morrow. The *Africa*, which has changed trips with the *Persia*, of the Cunard line, is due at this port, and her news, three days later, should appear in the morning.

The Stock Exchange rules a little irregularly, though closing firm this afternoon on nearly all the Railroads, except New-York and Erie. The sales of Reading are now ex dividend, 4 ℔ cent., to be paid on 4th of February, in cash. The price this afternoon is 84½ for the opening of the transfers, and 85, buyer 60 days. The January interest on the Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Road, of Virginia, was notified to be paid by the Bank of America to-day. We notice the fact as some delay had occurred in the remittance.

We stated the other day that the plan of the management of the New-York Central Road, after consolidation in 1853, was to add about six and a half million of dollars, or about 30 ℔ cent., to the extension and equipment of the property with the view to raise its traffic from $4,757,000 ℔ annum, as it then stood, to $7,000,000, or about 50 ℔ cent. increase. This expenditure has gradually and unquestionably been made. The money was provided at the time; $3,075,000 from stock installments then due; $3,000,000 from Convertible Bonds, and about $800,000 from Canada Great Western Stock, since sold. The income account has not been touched in the process. The surplus to this account in cash, and cash means, Sept. 30, was $1,301,000, after dividing regularly, for three years, 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The traffic has been undeniably raised, not only to seven millions, but to $7,700,000 ℔ annum.

Now, upon these facts, the *Herald*, placing the additional construction and equipment at $6,757,-372, and the dividends paid in the meantime at "about $5,700,000," undertakes to say that the Company have run behind a million of dollars. Very well. Here is a new and distinct issue joined, and we propose to try conclusions by an example upon which, for once, the *Herald* and DAILY TIMES will no doubt substantially agree. The Galena and Chicago Road in Illinois has been and is one of the most successful and profitable concerns in the West. *The Herald* gives it countenance as the model road. Its dividends have not only been regular but signally large. They amount in three years—the same three years referred to in the New-York Central [illegible] amounted to $2,[illegible] [illegible] in the place of [illegible] Stock. The Directors met together [illegible] 1856, and resolved that as a new Road was to be created, for the extension of the work, [illegible] to come in on equal terms with the [illegible]. So they added a premium on the issue of [illegible] five ℔ cent., which went into the *Stock of the Company* as a bonus to the old stockholders, just as the Consolidation premiums went into the premium certificates of the Central property. It seems not to have been an unprofitable operation to the new stockholders in either case. We have already traced the advance of the yearly traffic on the Central *for four years*. We now add [illegible]

GALENA AND CHICAGO ROAD.

	Cost of Road.	Traffic in gross.	[illegible]
1853........	$1,888,656	$483,000	[illegible]
1854........	4,143,656	799,014	[illegible]
1855........	5,225,226	1,804,716	[illegible]
1856........	7,742,618	2,315,737	[illegible]
Increase since 1854 (of the Bonus stock)			[illegible]
Dividends of three years			[illegible]

Upon the *Herald's* assumption these figures only leave the Galena and *Chicago* Company to have run behind $1,200,000 in the last three years. Yet the truth is they have a property now capable of earning in gross two and a half millions, equal to *ten thousand dollars* a mile per annum, whereas in 1854 its capacity was less than a million, or about six thousand dollars a mile on the line then opened to traffic. So the New-York Central with a line of 534 miles in 1853 earned nine thousand dollars a mile, and in 1856, with nearly the same line of 555 miles, but large additions to the equipment, station property and second and lateral tracks, earned *thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars* a mile. The financial reader will make his own application of these facts to the new theory of the *Herald*, substituted for the untenable one that the Central had earned but 5½ ℔ cent.

The following gentlemen have been made *Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad*: C. W. Rockwell, Jas. T. Soutter, Benj. C. Lee, and Geo. H. Kelsey, of New-York; Jas. Farmer, Henry W. Clark, Jas. F. Clark, and Zalmon Fitch, of Cleveland; Joshua Hanna and Wm. W. Lyon, of Pittsburg; H. C. Kingsley, of New-Haven; and S. Brady, of Wheeling. There is a larger infusion of the New-York interest in the new board, owing to the fact that the distribution of the Stocks and Bonds to Eastern holders has become wider, and the proportion of the whole held here and in New-England much larger.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,191,009, against $2,573,968 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTRIES.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool.	988	$349,359	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. of Cot'n.	2,575	532,569	387	57,789	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. of Silk.	976	685,576	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. of Flax.	1,145	256,520	168	37,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.	2,669	176,971	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total........	8,343	$1,942,327	975	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		247,683				[illegible]
Total entered........		$2,191,009	Total marketed			[illegible]

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Liverpool Markets.

[illegible] & R. MAXWELL'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The arrivals since Tuesday last, from Ireland and Coastwise, are liberal of OATS and OATMEAL, but otherwise light. From foreign ports our supplies continue liberal, and comprise 36,[illegible] quarters WHEAT, 18,254 quarters INDIAN CORN and 46,[illegible] barrels FLOUR. The exports in the same time consist of 4,[illegible] quarters WHEAT, 1,820 quarters OATS, 1,[illegible] quarters INDIAN CORN, 1,396 sacks and 4,119 barrels FLOUR. Our trade during the week has been very quiet, and where sales of WHEAT and FLOUR were pressed lower prices had to be submitted to; a firmer feeling, however, has prevailed the past two days, and both articles have been in improved demand at rather better prices. INDIAN CORN has been in good request, at the prices of Tuesday last, the decline of the week having been recovered. The weather continues cold [illegible].

At to-day's market there was a fair attendance of town dealers, and many millers from different parts of the country. WHEAT met a good demand, both for consumption and for holding over, at an advance of fully 2d. ℔ bushel upon the prices of Friday last; the improvement was confined chiefly to inferior qualities of Red and White American, the [illegible] having previously declined in the same proportion. FLOUR met with more attention, but no advance can be quoted in the value of either [illegible] or American. OATS of fine quality, and OATMEAL were in fair request, at full prices, but inferior qualities of the former were difficult to quit. BARLEY and BEANS without change in value. There was an active demand for INDIAN CORN, and there being but few sellers on offer, an advance of 6d.@9d. ℔ quarter was established. Mixed brought 32s. 6d., Yellow 33s. 6d., and White 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs. There will no market be held here on Friday next.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

Stocks active. Pennsylvania Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 42; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Morris Canal, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47[illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—John D. Mumford, R. Weber, lady and child, Miss G. K. Fisher, Mrs. H. Butler and 2 children, Capt. Nat. Andrews, R. B. Huggins, Miss M. Barnes, Mrs. M. Gimpart, Miss M. B. Reid, Miss M. A. Simpson, Geo. W. Clarke, Thos. Duke, Benj. Rose, Daniel McArthur, Benj. F. Pierce, P. McLaughlin, J. G. Brynes, Harvey Miller and lady, W. T. Taliaferro, Edward Chapin, John Miller, Chas. Thompson, and 21 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 7 24 | Sun sets...... 4 51 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 6 51 | Gov. Island. 6 46 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.) Cumming, Glasgow, J. McSymon.

Barks Clara Windsor, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince, R. Becker & Graeves; Jenny Pitts, Swan, Bordeaux, J. W. Trundy; Howard, Stanwood, Lisbon, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Margaret Thompson, Barfield, Kingston, Middleton & Co.; Undaunted, (Br.) Colburn, Nassau, [illegible] Bros.

Schooners E. H. Donald, Leek, Savannah, [illegible]; Adele, Griffen, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; R. [illegible], Slattmecht, Jacksonville, Janeway & Burnett; [illegible] ford, Berryport, D. S. Sayre; Medora, Ireland, Washington, E. Blossom & Son; Rossuth, Pettingill, Boston, J. W. Lewis & Co.; D. J. Sawyer, Lennon, Barnstable, W. M. Smith.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 8th inst., at 2:30 P. M., off Sandy Shoals, (between Smith's and Hog Islands,) saw a propeller, (Cromwell's line) ashore, heading off under steam and sails.

Bark Golden Age, Gilchrist, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Jan. 4, off the Wood-lands, in a squall from N. W., lost jib and foresail. Has been at anchor outside two days.

Brig Favor, (Br.) Coalfleet, Cornwallis 18 ds., with potatoes to D. R. DeWolff. Has been at anchor outside two days.

Schr. Fleet Wing, (3-masted,) Davis, Apalachicola 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to Ralph Post. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Propeller Westernport, Baxy, Portland 30 hrs., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Totten, Morley, Baltimore 36 hours.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore 40 hours.

Propeller Osceola, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

WIND—Sunrise, W. N. W.; M., W.; Sunset, W. S. W.

Returned.

Schr. Alexander Low, Wood, hence for Georgetown, 6th inst., and proceeded within 10 miles of Cape May, when, finding the ice so thick, and in such large quantities, put back for this port, and this morning was taken in tow by steamer [illegible], and towed to the Public Store dock, at Quarantine. Capt. Wood says that he has been in the coasting trade sixteen years, and never has experienced such severe weather. The ice extended from three to six miles from the beach.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT WINTER HARBOR, FRENCHMAN'S BAY, MAINE.

In conformity with the notice of June [illegible], the light-house erected on the southern point of [illegible] in Winter Harbor, Frenchman's Bay, will be illuminated for the first time on the evening of Jan. [illegible], and the light will be kept burning during every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The light-house is a cylindrical brick tower, painted white, having attached a keeper's dwelling, of wood, painted brown. The illuminating apparatus is a fifth order lens, showing a fixed white light of the natural color, at an elevation of 35 feet above high water, and which should be visible, in good weather, at a distance of 11 nautical or 13 statute miles.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. FRANKLIN, Engr. 1st L. H. Dist.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22, 1856.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 31, off Double Headed Shot Keys, [illegible] [illegible] on Dec. 23, [illegible], bound [illegible]

[illegible] of Brooklyn, N. Y.

[illegible]

[illegible] New-York, will receive the above [illegible].